The Bombay Gazette

[N]o. 10,519—New Series — BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

SHIPPING.

[PEN]INSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

... to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, [GIBR]ALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, [VENI]CE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday
...DASPES	2981	500	G. Scrivener	22nd Nov.
...THAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	24th ,,
...SHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
...ALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	8th ,,
...NETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	15th ,,
...MBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	22nd ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	19th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adams	26th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	2nd Feby.

* Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued:—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6..

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

CHINA, on Friday .... 1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday .... 15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday ..... 1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.I Class Calais Route.R 95 Brighton Route R 80
,, ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
From Naples.I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 128
,, ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 20, 1882.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL IN 25 DAYS.
TO SAIL, NOVEMBER 26th.
"BRITISH KING"

THIS magnificent steel built steamer, 3,700 tons Register, is now lying at the M. Quay Berth in the Prince's Dock.

An inspection of her superior passenger accommodation is solicited.

Her state rooms are large, airy, and situated amidships, where least motion and vibration is felt.

She carries a Doctor and a Stewardess, and has a good piano.

Fare, Rs. 450.

Special terms for Families may be arranged on application to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents,
34, Elphinstone-circle.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 24th December.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 560 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail) .... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy baggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Canton or Comorin leaving 21st January.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 21st of each month, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, ... Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.
Wernet Hall	4,100	500
Wistow Hall	2,700	400
Rydal Hall	2,700	400
Speke Hall	2,700	400
Merton Hall	4,100	500

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
				1883
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. , 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. GOA, 1,906 Tons, on 3rd December, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. KANGRA, 2,000 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on 26th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value company forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1882.

S. S. CALIFORNIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. and A. GRAHAM and Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay,
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LUBIN'S PARIS PERFUMES.

FOR delicacy, richness, and permanence these are superior to all others. Per bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKETCLUBS AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality;
(also)
Archery, Badminton, Lawn Tennis, Foot Ball Golf, Quoits, Racket and General Gymkhana Kit.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts. .... Cash Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints... ,, 5-0
Do. Pints .... ,, 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the English and French Admiralty Surveys and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of Mahmud Bey, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager...HERR BANDMANN.
Stage Manager.........MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, NOV. 23.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.
GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S celebrated Æsthetic OPERA BOUFFE, now being played in LONDON TO CROWDED HOUSES, in its 2nd year, entitled
PATIENCE;
or,
BUNTHORN'S BRIDE.

Patience (a Dairy Maid)—Miss Louise Beaudet.
The rest of the characters by the
LONDON COMPANY.
NEW SCENERY. NEW DRESSES.
Increased ORCHESTRA and CHORUS under the direction of DUDLEY WYATT.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, NOV. 24.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
Under the distinguished patronage and in the immediate presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
OTHELLO.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.
RICHARD III.

Prices as usual. Box Office at the Theatre.
Reservation of Seats at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. CALIFORNIA, 3,410 tons, 1,000-horse Power, Captain Wm. Young, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1882. For passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRCTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RECLAMATION of SEA SWAMP LAND, by earth bunds faced with rubble stone at BHAGUL, near Bulsar, Guzerat. The plans and conditions of contract can be inspected and forms of tender obtained at the Office of Mr. Gostling, Architect, Hummum Street, Bombay. Messrs. Graham and Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Bombay, Nov. 23, 1882.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.
In Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that, as there was not a quorum of shareholders present at the General Meeting of the Company convened this day, the meeting was ADJOURNED until THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m. (Bombay time), at the registered office of the Company, No. 18, Rampart Row, Fort.

J. GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1882.

NOW READY.
'XMAS CARDS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS,
THE
LARGEST AND CHOICEST SELECTION,
AT
COOPER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Descriptive Price List is now ready and will be sent free by post on application.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST LANDED, Prince Erdody Dog-Cart, by Windover.

A Roomy C-spring Barouche, by Peter and Sons.

One powerful Hungarian Horse, landed last year.

An elegant single seated office Brougham, built in our own Establishment.

An English-built nearly new stylish Barouche, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A light circular-fronted Brougham, built at the Royal Carriage Gallery of New Bond-street, in London.

B. S. MADON AND CO.'S SPECIAL REMEDIES.

PARISHE'S CHEMICAL FOOD.—This chemical nutritive tonic has been largely used to supply the waste caused by the constant illimination of Phosphates from the system; is well adapted for the treatment of Rickets in children and in those cases where nature from deficient fuunctional action needs assistance to form bone structure. Per bottle Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

NUTRITIVE ESSENCE OF MEAT, WITH CINCHONINE AND IRON.—Is exceedingly useful as a powerful strengthening Tonic for convalescents recovering from fevers and other exhausting diseases. Per bottle Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH EASTON'S SYRUP.—This combination is found of great value as a remedy in general weakness, slow fever, enlarged Spleen, &c. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.—Used in weak chest and diseases of the Lungs. Re 1.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF CHERETTA.—Gives tone and strength to the stomach, obviates flatulance and diminishes the tendency to acidity; is an excellent tonic in diseases of Liver and disorders of the Bowels. Per bottle Re. 1.

CONCENTRATED ESSENSE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF REAL JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.—Will cure impurities and all diseases of the blood, humors, complaints in the bones and general system arising from mercury, &c., general debility and skin diseases; all chronic general diseases and all complaints arising from changes in the weather. Per bottle Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence, of best material:—

	Rs.	a.	
1. Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight) ..	2	8	each.
2. Racquet do. do.	3	0	,,
3. Badminton (Gent's or Lady's)	1	0	,,
4. Lawn-Tennis Nets	5	0	,,
5. Badminton Nets	1	8	,,
6. Shuttlecocks	3	0	per doz.
7. Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1	8	each.
8. Walking Canes do. thick	4	0	,,

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

XMAS. AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a most extensive assortment of entirely NEW CARDS over 500 kinds to select from; folding florals, single cards, fringed folding; subjects taking in figures, butterflies, mechanical, leather worked, Ivorites, Velvet, Plus, &c., all of an attractive kind and ever offered before. Prices, each from annas 4 to Rs. 3. Early inspection kindly invited.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

1883.
LETTS'S DIARIES
of
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
at our
USUAL LOW PRICES,
also
A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

CUTLERY AND TABLE PLATE.

TREACHER and COMPANY, LIMITED, having, by means of the sterling goodness of their well-known TABLE CUTLERY, attained great celebrity in this branch of their business, continue to import the same reliable goods, which they guarantee as unsurpassed for durability, and warranted to stand hard wear for years.

		"A." Best Quality with tang rivet.	"B." Medium Quality with pin rivet.	"C." Ordinary Quality, a good serviceable article.
Table Knives	Cash, Per doz.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Dessert Knives	,,	25 0	20 0	17 0
Meat Carvers (Knife & Fork)	,, the pair	10 8	8 0	7 0
Game Carvers (,, ,,)	,, ,,	10 8	8 0	7 0
Steel Sharpeners	,, Each	4 8	3 8	2 8
Complete Set, as above	Cash Rs.	80 8	64 8	53 8

TREACHER and COMPANY guarantee their TABLEPLATE to be of the highest standard quality, experience having taught them that the public prefer a superior article at a moderate cost to goods slightly cheaper, but far inferior in quality and thickness of plating. Being strongly plated on hardest nickel-silver, the goods are thoroughly reliable for strength and wear.

		Plain Fiddle Pattern.	Beaded, Lily or Thread Pattern.
Table Forks	Cash, per dozen	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 34 0
Dessert Forks	,, ,,	20 0	25 0
Table Spoons	,, ,,	25 0	34 0
Dessert Spoons	,, ,,	20 0	25 0
Tea Spoons	,, ,,	11 0	16 0
Egg Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	18 0
Salt Spoons with gilt bowls	,, ,,	12 8	18 0
Mustard Spoons with gilt bowls	,, Each	1 2	1 8
Gravy Spoons	,, ,,	5 8	6 12
Chatni Spoons	,, ,,	3 0	3 8
Sugar Spoons	,, ,,	1 4	1 8
Sugar Tongs	,, ,,	2 4	3 0
Ice Tongs	,, ,,	4 8	5 0
Ice Claws, Scissor shaped	,, ,,	8 0	9 0
Butter Knives	,, ,,	2 4	3 0
Sauce Ladles	,, ,,	2 4	3 8
Soup Ladles	,, ,,	8 8	10 0
Sugar Silfters	,, ,,	2 8	3 0
Fish Helpers	,, Per pair	16 0	18 0
Knife Rests	,, ,,	3 0	4 8

HOUSEHOLD SUITES OF PLATE,
Comprehending

12 Table Forks	6 Salt Spoons	1 Sugar Spoon	2 Sauce Ladles
12 Dessert Forks	2 Mustard Spoons	1 Sugar Sifter	2 Soup Ladles
12 Table Spoons	2 Gravy Spoons	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	1 Pair Fish Helpers
12 Dessert Spoons	1 Marrow Spoon	2 Pairs Ice Claws	2 Pairs Knife Rests
12 Tea Spoons	1 Chatni Spoon	2 Butter Knives	
6 Egg Spoons	1 Caddy Spoon	2 Pickle Forks	

TREACHER & Co.'s FIDDLE PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 240.

TREACHER & Co.'s BEADED PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s LILY PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize, lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash, Rs. 300.

TREACHER & Co.'s THREADED PATTERN. In brass-bound teakwood chest, green baize lined, and fitted with lock and key. Nett Cash Rs. 300.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
EASE, COMFORT, AND PRECISION.

MADE TO MEASURE {HOAR & CO.'S} OR READY FOR WEAR.

	Rs.		Rs.
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material	6 for 46
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 54
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable	6 for 56
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts...	6 for 28	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, Collars attached	6 for 32	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36		

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 13, Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!
JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock:—

In open-faced silver cases .... Rs 25
Do. hunting ,, ... ,, 26*
Do. half-hunting ,, ... ,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

PIANOFORTE FOR HIRE,
From Rs. 15 per month.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE IN THE MOFUSSIL,
From Rs. 20 per month.
FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES, IF TAKEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

TUNINGS.—This department is in charge of skilled European Tuners who have been specially engaged from England.

Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

CONSIDERABLY REDUCED RATES, when contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

MOFUSSIL TUNINGS.—S. ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderats terms.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

PIANOS HIRED BY THE DAY, MONTH, OR ON SPECIAL RATES FOR SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC, PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c., FREE BY POST.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR RESTAURANT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF PROFESSOR MORITZ SIEGL.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the public that he has secured the services of a company of talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted). The following is the programme for

TO-NIGHT.

1.	March	Orpheum	Slach.
2.	Symphony	Italia	Risci.
3.	Waltz	Goldschmids Tochterlein	Fetras.
4.	Potpourri	Americano	Satta.
5.	Mazurka	Flin parfümirt Polka	Suppé.
6.	Souvenir	De Teplitz Schonan Romanze	Kopetzky.
7.	Variations	Flote	Ekhart.
8.	Waltz	La Plus Belle	Waldteufel.
9.	Polka	Boccacio	Strauss.
10.	Galop	Toll und Voll	Kaulich.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 8-30 p.m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

PHOTO. ALBUMS.—All the latest designs, superbly mounted. Elegant 'Xmas presents, priced low for CASH. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest Hotel to the Prince's Dock, a thoroughly good hotel, clean, comfortable and an excellent table.—W. J. JONES, 2nd November, 1882.

LODGE TRUTH.—Members are reminded that the SPECIAL MEETING will be held at Freemasons' Hall THIS EVENING, at 6 p.m.

AMERICAN ORGAN FOR SALE, 25 stops, a fine instrument, nearly new and in perfect order. Address ORGAN, care of this paper.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, O. K. BRAND.—B. PHILLIPS & Co. have received a consignment. Per box of 100, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2.—17, Church-gate-street.

ALLAHABAD CONFECTIONERY.—Almond hard bake, Star Rock, Barley Sugar, Almond Toffee, &c.: at the Provision Cash Stores, Fort, W. J. ESSAI.

FOR SALE, Pumps, Winches, Blocks, Duplex Punches, Carpenter's and Smith's Tools, Safes, Chaff-cutters, Gram-crushers, Cooking stoves, &c.—HORMUSJEE & Co., opposite Bombay Bank.

B. V. R. CORPS.—"C." COMPANY will fall in at Head-quarters this evening at 7, local time, sharp, for a MARCH OUT. Red Uniform and Rifles. Every member is requested to attend.

SPLENDID Spanish PEACHES and APRICOTS per s. s. Mirzapore. Large tins (2½ lbs. each) Rs. 15 per doz. Small, per doz. Rs. 9-8. Sample tin 13 as.—D. SALA & Co., 10, Hornby-row.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for Terms.

ROBERT PORTER and Co.'s Three-ticket BEER (Bulldog Brand). EWART, LATHAM and Co. have received a fresh consignment.

TO LET, APARTMENTS suitable for a chummery, top floor. 34, Elphinstone Circle. For terms apply to JOHN FLEMING.

BEST TURKISH CIGARETTES, just received, a fresh consignment in boxes of 500 each, at Rs. 12-8. By M. MONDOLFO & Co.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

IN answer to numerous inquires Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Hours 10 to 6.

AN English Book-keeper, with good experience in Bank and Mercantile offices, is open to an engagement. Please apply to G. W. D., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a SURGEON for a steamer sailing shortly for England. Free passage will be given for his services. Apply to KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

TO LET, airy OFFICES and RESIDENCES in the block of buildings in Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, Bombay.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

RUGBY HOTEL on the Church plateau nearest to Gymkhana, &c. MALET SPRING AERATED WATERS manufactured. SODAWATER Rupee a Dozen.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE East India Art Manufacturing Co.—Manufactures Art Furniture, Domestic and Ecclesiastical. Office and Factory, Removed to 118, Gowalia Tankroad, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVAL per ex s. s. MIRZAPORE.—Hams, Bacon, Cheese and other preserved PROVISIONS. BARTON and Co., General and Wine Merchants, Bombay.

INDIAN JEWELERY AND SHAWLS. Silver and gold work of all kinds, Rampore and Cashmere Shawls, Indian and Persian curiosities. Hurjeemul & Co., next to Soundy and Co., Bombay.

MILLINERY.—Just unpacked Ladies straw bonnet shapes, trimmed hats and bonnets, feathers, flowers, dress silk and satin, plush, satin umbrellas, &c., &c. G. P. LUKHMIDAS and Co., Opposite Goculdas Hospital.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

MOUNT ABU. HOUSE FOR SALE.—'The Parsonage,' occupied last season by G. B. Reid, Esq., Bo. C.S., contains dining, sitting rooms, two bed and bath rooms, stables with out-houses; conveniently situated. For particulars Apply to CIVIL SURGEON, Ajmere.

A LADY STRONGLY RECOMMENDS a first-rate monthly NURSE who has given her great satisfaction. Twenty four years' experience. Diploma, Rotunda, Dublin. Disengaged middle of December. Address Mrs. MORRIS, 2nd Battalion, R. I. Fusiliers, Belgaum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

PURE DELICIOUS ICES, as supplied to H. E. the Viceroy, are to be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. No other address.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this offic and at the book-sellers.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

NOTICES.

MISS LOUISE POMEROY, with her GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION, will appear at the GAIETY THEATRE during the Season.
DAVE CARSON, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

Miss POMEROY has enjoyed a most prosperous season at Brisbane, from whence she was to take her Company on to Sydney to play eleven nights, after which she embarks for India, and should reach Calcutta by the next mail, due on the 22nd instant.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES "INDIAN DAILY NEWS," THURSDAY, Nov. 9th, 1882.

To the Public of Bombay.—India's own Entreprenuer for the past 21 years. A subscription never asked for and now none required.—I remain, The Public Obdt. Servant, DAVE CARSON.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.
SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.

MESSRS. GLENROY & Co., offer for sale on account of their several constituents a large and varied collection of CHINA and JAPAN CURIOSITIES, the sale to commence from the 16th November up to 4th December 1882. And the REMAINING PORTION will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of Messrs. GLENROY & Co., opposite to Messrs. Thorpe and Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, till MONDAY, 27th instant, at noon, for the SUPPLY of 500 tons Cadzow, Watson's Hartley, Graham's Lonsrigg, or other approved SCOTCH COAL, and 500 tons Davison's West Hartley to arrive or lately arrived, delivered and stacked at Malet Bunder.

The rate to include all charges. The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN,
Storekeeper.
Elphinstone Bunder, 15th Nov. 1882.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP which existed between the undersigned in the business of cloth merchants carried on under the name and style of CAWASJEE TEMOOLJEE has been DISSOLVED as from the 30th of Asoo Vud Samvat year 1938 (10th of November, 1882) so far as the said SORABJEE COWASJEE IS CONCERNED, he having retired therefrom as from that date. The business will as from date be carried on under the same name and style by the undersigned, BURJORJEE COWASJEE, MERWANJEE COWASJEE, and RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.—Dated this 17th day of November, 1882.

BURJORJEE COWASJEE.
SORABJEE COWASJEE.
MERWANJEE COWASJEE.
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

T. DREWET, M. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
Experimental Machinery,
Mechanical Drawing, Tracing, &c.
Plans and Estimates Prepared,
Machinery, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission
work inspected during progress,
heavy machinery landed and forwarded.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

RAJPUTANA MALWA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDES THE RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY, THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY, AND THE SINDIA NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY.)
TENDER FOR THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE TOLLS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

TENDERS are invited for FARMING the TOLLS levied on Carts, Animals, and Passengers, making use of the sub-way of the Nerbudda River Railway Bridge at Mortakka. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned tariff, which may be seen in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of the above Railway, Ajmere. All expenses on account of establishment, tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering, and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for will have to be paid into the Examiner's Office every month on the last working day of the month.

The tender is to be for one year, i.e., from 1st January to 31st December, 1883, and a cash deposit of Rupees 1,000 is to be lodged with the Manager, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Tenders should be sent into the Manager's Office not later than the 12th December next, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."

W. S. S. BISSET, Major, R.E.,
Manager, R. M. R.
Ajmere, dated 15th November, 1882.

TENDERS INVITED for TAKING on LEASE for BUILDING PURPOSES small plots of land varying in measurement from 192 square yards to 311 square yards, and situate at Breach Candy-road, and forming a portion of the property known as Gae-Peepla Wady, belonging to the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution.

The Managing Committee of The Bombay Pinjrapole Institution will be prepared at 2 o'clock, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of November next, at the Board room of such committee in The Bombay Pinjrapole Institution to open sealed tenders from persons desirous of taking on lease plots of land situate on the property abovementioned.

Each tender must be accompanied with a receipt annexed to it signed by the Secretary to the said Bombay Pinjrapole Institution acknowledging that the sum of Rupees Twenty-five has been paid to such Secretary by the person making such tender to an account to be called, "The Gaewady Lease Account." No cognizance will be taken of the tender of any person who shall not have delivered his tender with such receipt annexed thereto into the hands of the Secretary of the said Bombay Pinjrapole Institution on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of November next, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., after which last named date and hour no tender will be received.

The Managing Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Persons desirous of tendering must tender on the printed form to be supplied by the Secretary of the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution on payment of one Rupee.

Inspection of the plan, conditions and form of Lease and any other information required can be obtained daily from the Secretary at the Bombay Pinjrapole Institution between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

By order of the Managing Committee,
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Secretary,
Bombay Pinjrapole.
Bombay, 28th October, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
COLABA SIDINGS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after FRIDAY, the first of December next, until further notice, Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock at Colaba, and to or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distance over which such Cotton, and other Goods will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several Sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of one anna per maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those Sidings, and also that Cotton or other Goods intended for the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and for the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, are to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to either of the respective Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Waree-bunder.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from the Sassoon Dock Sidings at Colaba, and to, or from the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment of all the rates and charges which may from time to time be made by the Port Trust for the Sassoon Dock Sidings, and by the New Colaba Company, respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager,
Bombay, the fifteenth of November 1882.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22.

THERE is no change quoted in the market rates of discount in London, but a decline of ⅛ in Consols and ¼ in French Rentes looks like money being in more request. In other stocks no alteration is reported.

In the General Produce markets, Wheat and Linseed are both quieter. The London wool sales seem to open rather easier in tone, but the Liverpool auctions promise better, full rates being realised.

The Manchester Piece-goods market is reported quiet, but steady at previous prices. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed steady for Americans, but with a hardening tendency for Surats. The day's sales were estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,500 Surats, and spot prices were all as previously quoted although Americans to arrive were 3-64d. to 1-16d. lower.

In New York prices are unaltered both for ready and forward, the receipts at the ports giving the following comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Tuesday's receipts	36,000	37,000	34,000
Four days' do.	122,000	127,000	103,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,051,000	1,949,000	2,206,000

There has been a partial holiday here to-day owing to the Mohurrum, and we have not heard of any transactions of importance. At the usual weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay no change was made in rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE opened with a very firm feeling this morning, and notwithstanding very quiet advices from Calcutta, the Banks have put 1-32d. on to their buying rates. As usual on Council draft day, very little has been done, but a feeling prevails that Government will obtain their minimum of 1s. 7¾d. for their 25 lakhs, and if so we shall doubtless be steady for a time. The sale of 30 lakhs of telegraphic transfer by the G. I. P. Railway Company in London two days ago at 1s. 7¾d. would appear to indicate rather more demand for remittance to this side, and it is mainly, we think, on this basis that we have the present firmness here. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 25-32 to 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 15-16d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 8 1-32d.	"
France, 3 " "	2·11¼	"

On Calcutta we still quote ⅛ per cent. premium for demand and ⅜ discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is firm but unchanged at Rs. 99⅝ for Fours and Rs. 106¾ to ⅞ for Four-and-a-half per cent.

The SHARE MARKET has been partially closed owing to the Mahomedan holidays, and there is very little to notice either as regards the extent of business or movements in rates. In Press Companies Akbar are Rs. 15 and Albert Rs. 20 lower, whilst Mofussil and New Indian are both Rs. 2½ higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are generally unchanged, but we quote Dhurrumseys Rs. 7½ higher, Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 lower, Oriental Rs. 5 higher.

SEEDS and WHEAT remain practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet, and the engagements made to-day have been few and far between. For Liverpool 21s. 3d. is the rate quoted, for Trieste and Venice Rs. 10-10 per ton. The s.s. Cavilla is reported fixed for early December loading at 28s. 9d., with concessions, for U.K., Havre, Antwerp, or Marseilles.

PIECE-GOODS have not been very active to-day, but the market is very steady and prices are well supported.

COALS are firm, and for early delivery there is practically nothing offering. One seller, however, is still willing to do business for distant shipment at something under first cost on the other side.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[redacted]					
French Press Co	300	500	all	7½ p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	515
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	387½
New Indian Press	2,409	125	125	Rs. 3	220
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	485
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,350
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	50
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		60	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	350	..	350
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	16	220xd.
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	137
New issue	..	100	70	..	100xd.
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	540xd
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	750
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	990
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	4.0
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	650
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	865
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	470
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	745
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	55
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,045
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,045
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	250	..	235
Jafer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	[illegible]
Jewraz Bhaiioo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,060
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	125
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	..	122
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	150p.s	2,345
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 30	830
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1 315
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s	232½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,300
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	835
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s	890
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	687½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	50	30	270
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	360
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	945
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 3	Rs. 20	565
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	760
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	915

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,010
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	245

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Adjutant, 1,478 tons, Captain W. Ferguson, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, 1,890 tons, Captain G. Scrivener, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Pehlwan, 101 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 70 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain L. H. Moule, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (Nov. 3), with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE ship Callirhoe, 1,248 tons, Captain J. Robson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (Aug. 4), with a cargo of 1,667 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
22	Callirhoe	Robson	Liverpool, Aug. 4.
	Zambesi (s)	Moule	Hongkong, Nov. 3.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Hydaspes (s)	Scrivener	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Adjutant, Ferguson, to Hull.
Steamer Pehlwan, Nacoda, to Coast and Bhownugur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
17	Maharaja (s)	McConnell	Bombay, Nov. 3.
	Arizona (s)	Bowden	R. Janeiro, Aug. 16.
18	Culna (s)	Franks	Bombay, Nov. 4.
	Assyria (s)	Calder	Bombay, Oct. 26.
	Theophane	Nelson	Sydney, Aug. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.—Steamers City of Khios and Amoor. Ships Accrington and Austriana.
Nov. 18.—Steamers Japan, Lennox, Colaba, Chupra, and Duke of Sutherland. Ship Neva.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
19	Cassiope	....	Melbourne.
	Ethiopia (s)	....	Calcutta.
20	Dumphaile Castle	....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
19	Shahzada (s)	....	Colombo.
	Rasheengage (s)	....	Calcutta.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1866 and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. C. Craigie, L. and O—Ardesir and H—Jehangir Gustadjee and another—petitioners; Nanu and H., for creditors.—Part heard.
87-79—Macfarlane and E—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Jefferson B. and D—Part heard.
97-81—M. H. Khan—Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee and another vs D. C. Lobo and another—R. M. Sayani.
319-81—Shapoorjee and T—Jugjewandas Purmanundass alias Jumnadas Purmanundass vs Roopa Prema—M. M. Munshi.
115-80—Chalk and W (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridass vs Itchalal Wandrawandass—and others—Macfarlane and E.
36-81—Smith and F—Moolibai vs J. H. Grant—Crawford and B.

For settlement of issues.
20-82—Jefferson B. and D—Hajee Abdool Vyed Oosman and another vs Bechur Ramsew and others—Payne and G.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

251-81—Jefferson B. and D—Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naigamvala vs Anundaro Bhaskerjee.
253-81—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia.
254-81—Hearn C. and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Carsetjee Nusserwanjee Cama—J. C. Cama.
303-81—In person—Purshotum Jootha and another—vs Hunsraj Chuttoorbhooj—Khanderao M.

Long Causes.
68-81—Janardhun and H—Keshow Jevanjee and others vs Balajee Jivanjee and others—Payne and G. and in person.
425-81—M. M. Munshi—Nurrotumdas Harjewandas and another vs Kurrumchund Huridas and others—Shapurjee and T.
135-81—Balkrishna and B.—Vussondas Purushram vs Assumul Soonderdas and another.
494-80—Macfarlane and E—Joosub Haji Ahmed vs Essac Haji Taeb—Tobin and R.
331-81—Na u and H—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Choksey vs Awabai and others—Ardesir and H.
26-81—In person—Mahomed Ebrahimbin Cumroodin, and C. vs Gulam Mohidin bin Dadoo Meya, &c—Tyabji and D.
278-82—Crawford and B—C. Palmer and another vs Rustomji Merwanji Boyce and others—Tobin and R.
283-82—Prescot and W.—T. F. Punnett vs Heerji Govindji and another—In person—R. M. Sayani.
302-82—Tyabji and D—Surdar Begum vs Khoja Mahomed Mehrudin—M. M. Munshi.
313-82—M. H. Khan—Hemandass Kevalram vs Thucker Poonja Javat and another—Balkrishna and B.
4-80—Prescot and W—R. P. Harding vs E Rammell—Chalk and W.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 20.

Russell, Capt., Army Pay Dept., on leave, from Poona.
Roupell, Capt., Adjt.-Genl. Dept., on leave, from Abbottabad.
Marshall, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.

NOVEMBER 21.

DeBrath, Lieut., Staff Corps, on leave, from Umballa.
Dicken, Lieut.-Col., Offg. Comdt. 3rd Madras Inf., on leave, from Hoshungabad.
Jenkins, Col., retired List, from Madras.
Coles, Major, 9th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 22.

Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Rendle, Lieut., 7th Madras N. I., on leave, from Berhanpore.
Hill, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, from Belgaum.
Yeld, Surg., on leave, from Mooltan.
Steel, Inspr. Vet. Surg., on duty, from Poona.
Lermitte, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Chichester, Col., L. N. Lancashire, on retirement, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 19.

Forbes, Capt., R. Warwickshire, on duty, from Calcutta.

NOVEMBER 21.

Russel, Capt., Army Pay Dept., on leave, to Mhow.

NOVEMBER 22.

Whyte, Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, to Lucknow.
Nares, Captain, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Gl. for Musketry, on duty, to Surat.
Magan, Major, 25th Madras N. I., from leave, from Bellary.
Hill, Lieut., R. S. Fusiliers, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, November 22.

[redacted] Barrister-at-Law, Chief Reporter, High Court, Calcutta, has been appointed to officiate as Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept., during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. Macpherson.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. F. L. Petre, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. Sandford, B.C.S., Chief Judge in Mysore and Judl. Commr. of Coorg, and Offg. Resident in Mysore, is granted furlough to Europe for 18 months, from 1st Dec.

The services of Lieut.-Col. C. M. Griffiths, Bo. S.C., Offg. Cant. Magis. at Mhow, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept., from the date of being relieved.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal:—Capt. V. A. Schalch, 11th N. I., to be A.-de-C. Dated 24th April.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—
Col. W. E. D. Broughton, Infy. (p. a.)
Lieut.-Col. (Bt. Col.) R. Worsley, Infy., Commdt., 13th N. I. (p. a.) for 333 days.
Capt. (Bt. Maj.) F. Currie, late 1st European Light Cavy., Depy. Commr. 2nd Grade, N. W. P. and Oudh, (p. a.) for 1 year.
Depy. Surg.-Genl. A. C. C. DeRenzy, C. B., (p. s.) to the 9th Dec.
Surg. H. P. Yeld, 15th B. C. (p. a.) for 2 years.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—
Lieut.-Col. W. V. FitzG. Jacob, B. S. C., (m. c.) for 3 months.
Maj. F. G. Oldham, R. E., (p. a.) for two months.
Maj. N. M. T. Horsford, B. S. C. (p. a.) for 15 days.
Surg. W. A. Gilligan, (m. c.) for 3 months.
Lieut. B. Briscoe, B. S. C., (u. p. a.) without pay for 30 days.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—
Lieut. A. T. Weller, Bl. S.C.—12th Nov.
Lieut. E. N. Goldsmid, B.S.C., Wing Officer, 17th N.I., is permitted to resign the service from 20th Oct. subject to H. M.'s approval.
Depy. Surg.-Genl. Sir Alexander Christison, Bart., M. D., is permitted to retire from service, from 24th Nov. subject to H. M.'s approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

During the absence of the Acct. Genl., P. W. D., from Simla, Mr. W. Harvey., Assist. to the Director Genl. of Railways, will have charge of the Office of Depy. Examr., State Railway Stores.

Maj. F. G. Oldham, Examr., 4th Class, 1st Grade, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examr. of Public Works Accounts, Central India.

Mr. P. S. McGowan, Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Punjab, is temporarily transferred to the Accounts Branch with the temporary rank of Depy. Examr. 2nd Grade, and is posted to the Office of the Examr. of Guarranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr. F. W. Eicke, Asst. Examr. 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Office of Examr., Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to the Office of Examr. of Accounts, Mily. Works.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

posite the Floral Fountain, next to Bombay Gazette Office

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will go to the SECRETARIAT, Bombay, on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th, 27th, and 29th instant, for the despatch of PUBLIC business. His Excellency will also be at the SECRETARIAT on FRIDAY, the 24th, for the despatch of URGENT business only.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secy. to H. E. the Governor.
Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 21st Nov. 1882.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—"The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful. I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles." Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—
Plain square Piano ....Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... " 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LILLY—November 20 at Bulsar, the wife of Fredrick C. Lilly, Locomotive Foreman, aged 39 years and eight months. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOLTON—November 15, at Calcutta, the wife of A. J. Bolton, of a son.
COLLIS—November 14, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. Walter James Collis, of a son.
JACKSON—November 7, at Dalhousie, the wife of Major Halkett Jackson, 1st Manchester Regiment, of a son.
JUKES—November 16, at Jeshuwar, the wife of the Rev. Worthington Jukes, M. A., of a son.
MACNISH—November 15, at Debroghur, Assam, the wife of Hugh Macnish, of Greenwood, of a daughter.
MIDDLETON—November 13, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. T. Middleton, of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGES.

JACKSON—FRASER—November 16, at Calcutta, C. E. Jackson, of Lalla Mookh, Cachar, to Christian, widow of the late Simon Fraser.
POYNDER—NISBETT—November 13, at Landour, George F. Poynder, Surgeon, A. M. D., son of the Rev. L. Poynder, to Mary, daughter of Major-General Nisbett, late B. S. C., of Shirley, Southampton.
PRUCE—CHARDE—November 15, at Mooltan, Frederick Pruce, of Tanghoo, British Burmah, to Mary Charde.
WATKINS—GEORGE—November 18, at Calcutta, William H. Watkins, Patna Opium Dept., to Louisa Emma, daughter of the late James George of the Bonded Warehouse and Chamber of Commerce.

DEATHS.

LAPSLEY—November 14, at Indore, of diphtheria, Jemmy, the beloved child of the Rev. J. Lapsley, aged 5 years.
LINDSAY—November 14, at Dacca, Catherine Eliza, wife A. M. Lindsay.
MIDDLETON—November 17, at Lahore, Constance, wife of Mr. W. T. Middleton, aged 18 years, 6 months.
RABBITT—November 18, at Lahore, Frederick, son of Walter and Annie Rabbitt.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1882.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has ratified the de Brazza "Treaty," by which France claims to obtain sovereignty over a considerable tract of territory on the Congo River. We have already explained this remarkable transaction, and there is little more to be said about it. That the Chamber of Deputies should ratify it is not a matter for surprise. The present Chamber, as has been abundantly proved, both as regards its home and foreign policy, has no great claim to be considered an adequate representation of the feelings and sentiments of the French people. It has during its brief existence betrayed a combination of audacity and pusillanimity which is foreign to the French character. It has retired at the faintest menace of danger, and displayed astonishing courage when no substantial enemy was at hand. The manner in which it triumphed over M. Gambetta, when his indiscretion broke the spell in which he had held it submissive, indicated its calibre pretty accurately. When called on by M. de Freycinet, at the invitation of Lord Granville, to fulfil the undertakings France had given with regard to Egypt, it backed down at the prospect of difficulties which the experience of England has shown to be imaginary. Now, as if to atone for its former timidity, it hastens to vote a Bill ratifying a treaty, extorted by a cosmopolitan adventurer from a chief, who was entirely ignorant of the provisions of the document which he was induced to sign. We suppose M. Duclerc is anxious to avert his ultimate overthrow by giving the Chamber an opportunity of partially covering its delinquencies over the Egyptian question. But we should be very much surprised if this worthless Convention be accepted by the French people as an equivalent for the authority they have lost in Egypt. We are not of those who deduct ill-considered conclusions, as to the permanence of constitutional arrangements, from the peccadilloes of a single Ministry or an individual Legislature. To argue that because the present Republican majority is intractable the governmental system which it represents is at fault, would be as absurd as to have maintained that England was unfit for Parliamentary government because Walpole's commoners sold their votes for so much apiece. No Englishman who remembers the protracted character of our own Revolution, and the century-and-a-half we required to recover our political equilibrium, will be impatient at the progress made by the French nation towards constitutional stability.

The policy of France has for some time been characterised by that incertitude natural to inexperienced Governments. This vacillation has been nowhere more exemplified than in her Colonial policy—if "Colonial" can fairly be applied to a policy which appropriates provinces wherever the defencelessness of the rulers invites aggression. In the November number of the *Contemporary Review,* there is an interesting article by Mr. R. S. Gundry on the conduct of the French in Tongking. The writer describes the prevailing element in French colonial policy to be a mania for establishing "protectorates," and instances, as illustrating this tendency, the cases of Tunis, Tahiti, Madagascar, Tongking, and we may add to this list, the Congo River. We commented some time ago on the recent, and hitherto unexplained, seizure of the capital of Tongking by a French fleet in a time of peace, and without any diplomatic preliminaries. As told by Mr. Gundry, the story of the French operations in this part of the world is "an episode which resembles a chapter of Dumas' novels, rather than a tale of modern history." The attempt of the French colonists at Saigon to extend the authority of France over the province of Tongking took active form some dozen years ago, when a demi-piratical expedition was fitted out by an adventurer named Dupuis to ascend the Red River and enter Yunnan. Dupuis was a French citizen, but held a sort of mission from the Chinese to trade with Yunnan. In this dual character he organised a flotilla, and attempted to go up the river. The French authorities hung back from the enterprise, but were eventually induced to lend countenance to it. A vessel of war was sent up to Hanoi in 1872, but as little resulted from this, the Colonial authorities were requested by the Annamese Government to send an officer to settle the difficulty. With what appears a singular want of judgment, Admiral Dupré sent up M. Garnier, the senior surviving member of the expedition which first brought the Red River into notoriety. Naturally this gentleman was an enthusiastic supporter of M. Dupui's expedition, and did his best to bring matters to a crisis. He forced the hand of his Government by threatening "to found either a French protectorate or a new colony, according to the degree of obstruction which will be shown by the Court of Hué." He proceeded soon after to occupy the country. When he had got some length with this operation, the "Black Flag" came down upon the intruders, and, reinforcing the Annamese in the province, slew Garnier, and drove the French into the citadel of Hanoi, where their safety was secured by the arrival of assistance from a ship of war. All this took place before either the Annamese or French authorities at Saigon had time to interfere. The French Government had meanwhile issued orders forbidding the military occupation of Tongking, and a Convention was concluded with the Annamese Government whereby the French troops evacuated the province, the Red River was declared open to commerce, and M. Dupuis was left open to pursue his enterprise under the ordinary conditions of trade. A massacre and persecution of Christians and others favourable to the French followed the evacuation. Other difficulties arose, and in 1874 a new treaty was concluded by which the Chinese suzerainty was tacitly set aside and a virtual French protectorate established over the province. This second treaty did not secure the objects for which it was intended any better than the first, and this year that remarkable descent was made upon Hanoi which we described some time ago. The town was bombarded and seized without any notice being given either to the local authorities in Tongking or to the Government of Hué. The Viceroy and Commandant "committed suicide," and the Governor was made prisoner, French officials taking their places in the administration of the province. We now learn that the "Black Flag," a semi-independent community on the Red River on the borders of China and Tongking, have been made to do duty as Kroumirs to justify a repetition of the Tunisian policy. When discussing this subject previously, we showed that the charges against the "Black Flag" were practically unfounded, and that the money voted by the French Chamber for a flotilla to chastise the "pirates" (as they were called by a false analogy with their colours) was really intended to establish French authority over the Tongkingese.

Against this "protectorate" policy England may have really very little to say. Whereever an attempt is made to set up a protectorate in a territory where English interests are important, it behoves the Foreign Office to have its say in the matter, and we heard yesterday that communications were passing between the two Governments with regard to the Congo territory. The question for France, however, is whether the acquisition of suzerain rights over wild and turbulent territories conduces to commercial advantage. The error which France, and Italy too, seems particularly liable to commit is to seize the territory first, and endeavour to create commerce afterwards. It would be obviously the most prudent course to reverse this method of procedure. It is for this reason that she is burdened with unprofitable possessions which she calls colonies, but which are in reality costly military protectorates. The trade of Yunnan is, of course, the object of the attempt on Tongking. That, no doubt, is valuable, but no genuine attempt has ever been made to develop it, for the so-called commercial expeditions of men like Dupuis was simply filibustering under the cover of trade. Mr. Gundry alludes to a matter to which we previously referred, namely, the probability of China rousing herself to re-assert her authority in Tongking and Annam in the manner she did with the Kulja. Though sluggish in their movements, the Pekin authorities are already moving in the matter, and the efforts of Li Hung Chang at home and of the Marquis Tseng at Paris have brought about a certain amount of moderation on the part of the French Government. They seem now disposed to curb the aggressiveness of their representatives at Saigon. It would be well for France if this mere earth-hunger were replaced by a legitimate ambition to excel by purely peaceful means.

IT would appear that the time had arrived for Government to undertake some comprehensive measures for the destruction of locusts. Year by year the area of their ravages is increasing, entailing severe loss not only to the ryots, but to the Government themselves, as they have to remit part of their revenue. For the last few weeks notices of the appearance of locusts in the collectorates of Nassick, Poona, Nuggur, and Sattara have been published in the Bombay weekly season reports; and in that for the week ending the 8th instant the appearance of locusts in Tanna and Rutnagherry is noted. In Sattara and Poona the visitation appears to have been very severe, especially in the western districts of the latter. In the Deccan collectorates, however, the locusts are reported to be on the move, and hence their appearance in the Konkan districts, through which they will eat their way until brought up by the sea. Within the last five years the invasion of the Konkan districts by locusts has alarmingly increased. In 1877 a few villages only under the ghats were ravaged, but the area has increased year by year, until now it extends to the sea. In the Rutnagherry Gazetteer no mention is made of the district ever having been affected by them, and they are mentioned as seldom visiting the adjoining State of Sawunt Wadee. Since 1877, however, myriads have annually spread devastation far and wide in the State, but we have not this year noticed, as yet, any report from the Political Superintendent on the subject. In view of the alarming increase, it is apparent that the sooner steps are taken to mitigate the evil, the better. It would be interesting and useful to ascertain from the official records of the various talukas in what years the locusts appeared, and in what numbers. It may be that there are maximum and minimum periods, the ascertainment of which would be one step towards solving the problem of their destruction. In Cyprus, we observe, the plan has been adopted of leaving as little land unploughed as possible, the theory being that the locusts select the undisturbed ground to lay their eggs on. In India this plan is of course unworkable, owing to the enormous area and to the wild and inaccessable description of country along the top of the Syhadree range and in other inland parts. It is noteworthy that the great increase in locusts has taken place since 1877. Can the famine, then, be in any way responsible? Large tracts of country were then thrown out of cultivation, thus affording a much larger undisturbed surface for the deposit of eggs. The movement of the locusts is mostly from east to west, and they are always first heard of in the eastern talukas of the Deccan collectorates. Their breeding place is thus sufficiently defined. When the locusts are on the move, a plan adopted in Cyprus is to erect screens in their line of progress, on the near side of which trenches are dug. The locusts, flying low, career against the screens, and fall into the trenches in thousands, where they are easily destroyed. Some such plan adopted here might be feasible, but widely extended co-operation would be necessary to make it of much avail. On the line of march thousands of locusts perish by their natural enemies; crows, kites, hawks, revel on them to repletion, and dogs have even been seen catching them as they flew, and munching them with satisfaction. It seems a pity that the natives of the country do not generally use them as an article of food, as they are used in some countries. Dried and crumbled into powder, and then sprinkled on bread, they give a relish to the plainest food. When the locusts have arrived in the Konkan, thousands might be destroyed by the simple plan of beating them off the trees on which they roost at night, into cloths stretched at the bottom. Numbed with cold, in the early morning, they are perfectly unable to fly, and would fall passive victims. This plan, however, must likewise be adopted extensively before it can be of practical use. Meantime we would urge on Government the necessity of directing their attention to this plague. Careful observations should be made by all district officials as to the locality and time of the first appearance of the locusts, their progress should be noted, and special attention paid as to whether any return in large numbers is made after arrival on the sea board. Provision could then be made to either nip the plague in the bud by destroying the eggs, or by a series of operations, to decimate the full-grown insects during their progress.

WE are informed by Reuter that eight men have been sentenced to death for the Masindrama outrage. The facts of this remarkable tragedy will be in the recollection of our readers. Its peculiar atrocity, and the apparent absence of motive, made it remarkable in the category of Irish crime, which, as a general rule, is traceable to agrarian disputes. The facts of the case, as reported at the time, are briefly these :—In the secluded district in Connemara there lived in August last a man named John Joyce with his wife, mother, and daughter. His two boys also had sleeping apartments in the farmhouse. About midnight on the 17th August a body of disguised and armed men surrounded the premises. Joyce was dragged out and shot dead. His wife, mother, and daughter attempted to save him; but they met with the same fate, and the two boys were dangerously wounded and died shortly afterwards. Joyce, a small farmer, was wretchedly poor, but bore the reputation of being very industrious and inoffensive. Fifteen arrests were made, and it was stated at the time that the police had succeeded in securing four eye-witnesses to the massacre. A man hearing a noise looked out and saw six men pass his house. Fearing his brother's house would be attacked, he went to his brother's, who with his son continued following the suspicious party. They entered a house, and after remaining a short time ten men came out and went circuitously to Joyce's house, being still followed by the witnesses, who, crouched at the foot of the garden, heard the cries of the victims and ran away. Ten of fifteen men arrested were identified. These were declared by some people to be the "biggest devils in the country," and there appeared to be, even among a population generally supposed to be peculiarly amenable to terrorism, an amount of indignation at the extraordinary crime that, from the outset, it was evident the police would have no great difficulty in bringing home guilt to the accused. The attempts to fathom the motives of the murder have elicited the theory that the Joyces were murdered because one of their children had been cognisant of the disposal of the body of Lord Ardilaun's bailiff in the waters of Lough Mask. The murderers have been tried in Dublin, under the provisions of the Prevention of Crimes Act. This may have encouraged witnesses to come forward, but we should imagine that the alacrity with which "informers" have been forthcoming in this case is due to the universal horror inspired by the crime. If any conclusion is to be drawn from the conviction, it is favourable to the interests of peace and order. It shows that the national agitation is being gradually severed from the secret and murderous organisations into whose company the policy of coercion appeared to drive it. The Masindrama murders were really the complement of the murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiff. In convicting the assassins in the second case, the Government have, in all probability, reached the criminals connected with the first. If Mr. Trevelyan was able to claim the decrease of agrarian crimes as a result of the abandonment of coercion, he may also include in the benefits arising from the new policy the conviction of the Connemara murderers. One thing, however, is beyond doubt, that the movement inaugurated at the Dublin Convention would be discredited by a connection with homicidal societies. The suppression of the Land League drove the provincial agitators into temporary alliance with conspirators, without the repression being sufficiently rigorous to exterminate both. The removal of proscription has naturally ruptured that connection, and the convictions now being obtained for outrages may be taken as an evidence that the local politicians are returning to the policy of legitimate agitation with which the Land League originally started.

THE P. and O. steamer Hydaspes, which left Bombay yesterday, goes to Alexandria to take on the mails which leave by the Cathay on Friday. These will be the first since the Egyptian outbreak to go by the overland route from Suez to Alexandria. The outward mails will continue to come *viâ* the Canal until the mail leaving Brindisi on December 25. This delay is due to the time required to re-arrange the service of steamers on this side the Canal.

VOYAGE IN AN OPEN BOAT DOWN THE HEADWATERS OF THE DEKHAN GANGES.

(Concluded from the "Bombay Gazette" of 14th inst.)

ON dropping down to the rapids ourselves in our boat, we found them not near so wild or imposing, nor with quite that fall, as at Bheirwady, but there were two of them a mile apart; so without caring to run any risk by attempting any of the channels, we lost no time beyond what was required to pass all our things from the boat, and the boat itself on to the tongas, and proceeded along the right bank to the few houses of Ramdhoa. Here we resumed the voyage, steering across to an attractive little island sacred to Nursinga, the lion-headed man avatar (incarnation), who sprang into being from a split post. The island contained a conspicuous shrine, two or three minor temples, and a dwelling house, all solidly built, with a dense growth of jungle at the lower end. The dwelling was that of a Bawa, a holy Hindu recluse, who had gained for himself a wide reputation for sanctity and the power to work miracles, particularly that of removing barrenness. For the gift of offspring the rejoicing mother would return to redeem her vow with a bullock or heifer. These offerings had proved so numerous that on the left bank a large tract of land, given by the Nizam's Government to the holy man, afforded fine pasturage for a large herd of cattle which found shelter at night in a solid circular-built stone enclosure. Here also the herdsmen lived, within hail of the island. We landed and mounted up to the shrine—a plain brick two-storeyed building, more like a well-to-do native residence than a temple. At the entrance we were met by a young man, who proved to be the "beloved disciple" of the old Bawa; and since the latter's death, a short time previous, as we now learned, he had been duly constituted his successor, with a young Gosavi as attendant. Neither had a stitch of clothing to spare, and some visitors would gladly have parted with a handkerchief and necktie, or two, to ensure their having something on. One of our men, the least efficient and most religious, fell down and worshipped at the feet of the Bawa, who with his attendant cordially received us and handed out from the inner shrine chunks of crystallised sugar, and pointed out a school of deities arranged all about inside. Dark Krishna and his light wife Radha stood up two feet high as the most prominent objects, and around them radiated as satellites the smaller figured divinities innumerable, of brass and copper. Lamps burned about them night and day. We were, to our surprise, taken into the dwelling, where a most dilapidated-looking old hag was preparing the young men's meal. At a call from the Bawa, there came running down from the cattle-house, a young man with a bright brass vessel and a net full of pumpkins. He tossed the pumpkins into the water, placed on them the brass pot, and plunged in. The current, though swift and deep, hemmed in by vertical banks of rock, was only 20 yards wide (the larger half of the river flowing on the other side of the island), so that the fellow was across before we knew it. Up he came, bowed low and reverentially to his Guru (religious lord) and handed him the vessel. He took it and poured out into a glass we had at hand tumbler after tumbler of the richest milk, which we greatly relished. Pleased with the hospitable reception accorded us, we had a long chat with the Bawa, who, among other things, told us of a flood that came some years back (rising 20 feet above where we were seated and 20 feet above the present flood, 40 feet in all) that had drowned all the gods in the shrine and very nearly drowned the old Bawa himself, clinging for dear life for forty-eight long hours around the firm pinnacle of the temple, holding on to a favourite mare he had; that they themselves, under vows of celibacy and withdrawal from the world, had not yet attained to the perfection of their predecessor, but that they had made the round of the several great shrines in India—Dwarka, Rameshwar, Kasi (Benares), and so on—and were daily making progress in the divine life. Happy Bawa! happy Gosavi! For if retirement from the world into a wild impressive seclusion means advance in purity and holiness, they may well be congratulated. We left this unique spot, getting into our boat over the half-submerged shrines of Nursinga with the water lapping in and out of the pretty carved niches, assigned in fair weather to the pilgrims to this shrine. Opposite the lower end of the island, on the left, came rushing headlong 40 yards wide into the Godavery, with its full contribution of mud and water, the river Sewna, bringing the drainage of the hills bordering Khandesh above Chalisgaon. At the lower angle formed between the Sewna and Godavery were solid walls of masonry belonging to houses occupied in generations gone-by where a hundred and more Gosavies, or self-mortifying priests, lived at a time in a perfect state of nature, holding the spot to be peculiarly sacred and going through with all their revolting penances. The houses were now ripped from top to bottom for their substantial wood materials by a less devout generation, and in the shade of these weeping memorials of the past, we sought protection from the noon sun, and an opportunity for our men to prepare their food. Close by was Sowkhede celebrating some festival day with a grand feast to the Brahmins, who in consequence were about in large numbers, having donned their dress-suits—a brown-coloured dhoty around their loins, and nothing more. Their hair streamed in the wind, and a most self-satisfied expression played over their countenances. Later on I noticed what appeared to be a woman crying and gesticulating over on the other bank of the Godavery, 300 yards away. In response came a couple of men out of the village with a bedstead and about a hundred pumpkin floats. The latter were disposed of in a net in the water, the inverted bedstead placed upon them, and over they swam with it and brought the woman back, though a man would hardly want to make more than a trip a day this way.

A mile below Sowkhede is the junction of the Aurungabad stream, Gundhanalah, meaning foul stream, and foul it was, stirred up by the previous night's storm. A strong breeze had risen, and we sped along almost grazing past a huge "cheese-box" of a boat, whose prow from stern it would be hard to distinguish but for a grotesque figurehead, a huge red-bedaubed horse's head and neck, the latter with a painful crook in it. This was the first ferry we had come across since leaving Toka, and the third only we had passed on our entire voyage. Kaleygaon, with a most picturesque temple rising right from the water's edge, next attracted our attention; while the river at last, shaking off the persistent attentions of so many bends, reached out a magnificent straight stretch of water, which in any other country would be saddled with the navigation, irrigation, and machinery of a large populous territory, and made to pay heavy toll before getting through. We found the people showed more and more curiosity the further we advanced. They ran from distances down to the water's edge, some even getting into the water to have as near a look at us as possible, others were disappointed on reaching the bank to find we had got by them, and all were greatly exercised at our appearance. We overheard the most ridiculous statements—one declared that we were the devel's own, and this sentiment we found was the unanimous vote of most meetings. Another crowd, however, whom we passed, assigned us quite the opposite characteristics, and agreed that we were a manifestation of deity; a third conjectured our mode of progress, which a fourth settled by affirming we were at last the long-heard-of agingadi, railway train! Some worked up courage enough to ask where we were from. Our servants relishing the air of mystery about us, declared we were from over the *Kala pani*—which to the ignorant meant nothing short of the nether world—and were bound to *Wykoont,* or, in one word, "purgatory." This prostrated their feeble intellects at once, they stared at us in profound consternation, and, depend upon it, they would not be able to collect their thoughts again for another question before we had clean gone out of sight. In a larger, more intelligent-looking place, with mamlutdar, patel, and other lesser officials supposed to be in the gazing crowd, the servants, not to draw too long a bow, adapted themselves more to their audience and replied to them that we had worked our passage right straight from Bombay. This they believed, and set themselves down as arrant fools for not knowing more than the Government itself—the extent of possible navigation on their river. All these questions culminated one day when a party ventured to ask what we were carrying. The reply was, a Pir (sainted Mahomedan remains) to be entombed at Pyton! Down knelt the people in worshipping obeisance. As the shadows deepened and lengthened we spied ahead in mid-stream two men tugging at the ever-present pumpkin float, on which was seated a pretty young Hindu girl, some eight years old, who we afterwards learned was crossing to join her husband and take upon herself, still in her childhood (perchance her "mother's baby"), the heavy burdens and stern duties of life. There stood the mother, among a group of consoling women, on the fast receding bank, waving her hand and weeping farewells to her darling, now committed, at so tender an age, to the rough voyage of life. "Holy mother Gunga, preserve her!" The two swimmers, possibly startled by our appearance, and partly from their habit when in the water to guard against evil sprites, shouted out, "Hari Vithal! Hari Vithul!" We spoke up, trying to quiet them, fearing they might abandon the girl from any sudden alarm we might cause. They, however, kept on with their weird cry till both their party and ours reached the same landing, when they told us of their habit, and how necessary it was when crossing such a large river, especially as darkness was setting in, to shout out the magic names of their protecting deity to destroy any evil spell. Nandoor was the village we had reached, and there we spent the night, being most attentively waited upon by the authorities. The Nizam's territory, which had been confined to the left bank, now took in, as we learned, the other side as well. Next morning early we easily made a run of eight miles that brought us to the important town of Pyton, the place we had [redacted] upon before starting as the limit of our "[redacted] Discovery." We had been sailing five days; [redacted] passed seventy-five villages, and had come [redacted] one hundred miles, making almost a [redacted] mile. We could have made more [redacted] same time had we wished to hurry, but [redacted] hunting and landing wherever anything of [redacted] offered, we congratulated ourselves on the [redacted] accomplished, and that too without any serious accident. Had we had another week at command, we proposed sailing down to the junction of the Wurdah and Painganga (running as one stream) with the Godavery to look into the possibilities of Wurdah coal being brought down by water, at least from four to five months of the rains, to the Godavery, whence it could be easily carried miles up or down by water with the proper light draft transports. Indeed, many of your readers are not perhaps aware that the lower Godavery already furnishes a highway for a steam service.

Below Rajamundry the river's delta and the sandbars offer some obstruction to the outlet into the Bay of Bengal, but above boats ply back and forth that run up to within, say, 300 miles of Pyton, while they run still further upon the branches, Pranhita and Painganga, reaching within a short distance of the Wurdah coal regions. A dozen miles below Pyton there is only one rocky obstacle to surmount, which a little dynamite would at once remove. Above Pyton as far as Toka there would be no trouble after the small clearing required at Randhoa, thus opening up during the monsoon months at least (a period hardly shorter than that during which the great Volga is navigable), and when carting across country is closed, a clean sweep from Rajamundry to Toka, 500 miles in round numbers. By a system of dams, locks, and two or three short diversion canals around falls, the river could be retained as a highway for more months in the year, and might be utilized clear up to Puttamba even, where it intersects the Dhond and Manmad State Railway. When it is remembered how much is made in other countries around the feeders of the headwaters, say of the Danube or Mississippi, whose freshets do not last half the length of our monsoon, and that the streams we are discussing are not dependent on the fickle rainfall of the Dekhan, but on the heavy regular downpour along the Ghaut ridges—when we note the immense quantities of cotton and cereals that are grown around that portion of the Godavery, averaging a volume of water at least 4 feet in depth and from one to two hundred yards wide for 300 miles, now to-day without the expenditure of a farthing—when we recollect the use the natives in old times made of this very river (now no longer utilized by them) to float down teak logs from the Nasik jungles for buildings that to-day adorn many towns and surprise us by their solidity; I say when we see such neglect, I might say retrogression, and such natural resources going to utter waste, it stands to reason there must be something radically wrong. Just think if to-day Government had at hand in the shape of funds the abortive expenditure incurred in surveys and reports and counter-reports and counter-counter-reports on the two rapid streams, the Nerbudda and Taptee, and the waste incurred on the discreditable bridges washed away by the floods, they would have enough to transform the Godavery into one grand commercial highway from Pultamba, I might almost say from Nasik, where it intersects the G. I. P. Railway, to the Bay of Bengal, and such as would prove a festering thorn in the flesh of those railway manipulators who fancy that high rates of freight are a necessity to the success of an Indian railway. I need not here state that my remarks could be made to apply as well to some other streams we have. Recently Government have called for reports (there is a fearful amount of this ink-and-paper business) from their officers. This means another expenditure. But for what? Why, to point out the best sites for water-power, mills, etc. What's the use? The native certainly will not take a lead in these matters. But let us persuade ourselves that Government are really bent on candidly devising the best methods of developing the natural resources of the country. Why do they not hold out inducements to pensioned officers, to Europeans, Eurasians, and the like? You would say an official sickens when he sees a European "nosing about the country on his own hook." To this I would make the lame reply," "This is not true of all officials." However, waive this point. Suppose the European has concessions made him, free land, free water, "grants-in-aid"—so to speak, a helping hand and an encouraging smile from a paternal Government—a few parties might be induced to accept on these terms—terms that cannot at their best give such a promising outlook as those now held out to the world by the "Great Northern Pacific Railway." I say some parties may accept and be prevailed upon to undergo expatriation in a climate uncongenial to most Europeans; they may volunteer to suffer privations and discomforts, and settle along the Dekhan and other streams: they may start paper-mills, tanneries, soap, candle, and match factories, glass-blowing, etc. Five years will not elapse before the intelligent native will follow suit (he will on no account undertake all this alone under the most patronizing of Governments), and before ten years have gone by the impetus given to all branches and the change effected will surprise the most sanguine. Then the European, undersold at every point, will have to sell himself out [redacted] afford them any assistance. There were other officials, however, whose spirit embittered what would otherwise prove a "privileged service." Now, referring back to the concessions Government might well make intelligent, energetic, investing labour, I would say that if they declined any expenditure in this line, no matter how large and promising the returns might be, then taking a purely profit-and-loss view of the business, let them shut up their model farms (I have no intention to run down these farms), take the money sunk yearly on them, take the thousands of acres they represent and the valuable machinery they possess, etc., and offset them in the shape of inducements for foreign labour to settle about. There will be more to show from the nature of the case than twice the present model farms could show in a dozen generations, *i.e.,* a plough used by a European farmer would have more effect on the natives among whom he was settled than the same plough used by the paid servants of Government under orders. Multiply the latter instance by the greatest possible number of model farms, and the former by the greatest probable number of intelligent farmers obtainable, and you have the result. The same with a candle factory or paper mill, or any other industry started along some stream and encouraged by Government. All these would stamp their impress on a larger territory, and be the parent of a larger offspring, without Government help, than from any possible exhibitions on a model farm, or from the most exhaustive course of instruction in the most elaborate yet practical school of arts.

But we are at Pyton, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, less than a quarter of the population half a century ago, when its gold embroidery, second to none, gave employment to thousands of skilful hands, tickled the vanity of Princes, and commanded a market outside India. It still weaves embroidery; but the glory has departed. Its district yields annually several thousand docras or unpressed bales of cotton, besides wheat, gram, and linseed, and carts its produce over a good macadamized road 55 miles to Ahmednugger. It is presided over by a Tehsildar, who reports to his immediate superior at Aurungabad, 35 miles distant. The town occupies the left or east side of the Godavery on a high bank in a sharp, almost right-angled bend of the river, and commands an extensive prospect. It is composed largely of Brahmin priests and Mahomedan weavers, and has temples and mosques innumerable, commanding the finest sites, whose spacious stone platforms and long rows of solid steps, running up in terraces from the river, are alive all the day through with crowds of bathers, some of whose forms (unhesitatingly exposed without provoking the least comment) might well pose for a Venus de Medici or an Apollo Belvidere.

Pyton boasts of four shrines of particular sanctity, encrusted with legends of the miraculous and of the hoary past too improbable in the one case and too ancient in the other to merit dispute: 1, Shrinath, Hindu shrine, where a yearly pilgrimage is made by devotees, largely for the sake of hearing the Kirtan, or oratorio music, when the river is claimed to invariably rise and fill the masonry tank beside the temple; 2, Sayed Sadath, and 3, Kaypheat Huzrath Moularia Sahib, both Mahomedan Pirs or saints; last, but not least, Shalavahan, a Hindu hero deified, born of a young Brahmin [redacted], conceived from a nag or the deadly cobra, [redacted] very precise, conceived from Shesh, [redacted] the Hindus as their serpent-god. In this [redacted] virgin, driven from home in disgrace, [redacted] with a humble potter's family. The [redacted] and early showed the bent of [redacted] out of clay soldiers, elephants, [redacted] which he beguiled his childhood [redacted] tired of his clay toys, he would toss [redacted] a well close by, and make fresh ones. [redacted] maturity and becoming king of [redacted] with the title of Shalavahan, he found him[redacted] time, at an evil moment, without troops, while his deadly enemy, Vikram, was pressing him sore. Like a good child, he consulted his father. Shesh, with the wisdom of a serpent, directed him to scoop up out of the old well all of his toy soldiers, &c., and breathed into them the breath of life. With such a formidable array it is needless to say our hero whipped Vikram "horse, foot, and dragoons," driving him in disastrous confusion beyond the Nerbudda. Thus we find up to the present moment the era of Shalavahan as marking the date from which all reckonings are made by those provinces south of that river, while north of it the era of old discomfited Vikram forms still the basis of date calculations.

Time now presses us to hasten back to Bombay; our ponies have arrived, and we have readily secured bullocks for the tongas. We take the road for Ahmednugger, and have rare sport along the way after black-buck, and many a gallop across country, radiant at this season with buttercups and violets odorous with the memories of faces and romps of our earlier years. We enter Boree-bunder station, just twelve days from date of leaving, short by a couple of pairs of trowsers, the same number of boots, and sundry other articles that could not get through the roughing without going *through* themselves. Had we, instead of these twelve days, spent thirty days in Poona doing pooja to society there, we might not, it is true, have gone through quite so much apparel, or commissary stores either; but when it comes to the [redacted] and solid pleasure, ou[redacted] a marvellous difference [redacted] the Godavery.

TELEGRAPHIC [redacted]

SIMLA, Nov. 21.—E[redacted] Central Provinces, and [redacted] fallen, the change rangi[redacted] Pindi to a few hundred[redacted] are increasing over the [redacted] sion is apparently formi[redacted] The wind is consequentl[redacted] from the north-east on th[redacted] from the north-west from [redacted] weather is cloudy and [redacted] Rain to-day :—Madras, [redacted]

THE WEATHER A[redacted]
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC [redacted] REPORT
(22ND NOVEMBER.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	30·088	73·9	E	9	0·00
Surat	·042	79·6	ENE	8	0·00
Bombay	29·994	80·0	ENE	11	0·00
Ratnagiri	·967	86·0	NE fresh	..	0·00
Karwar	·940	79·1	NE fresh	..	0·00
Mangalore	·914	84·0	ENE	3	0·00
Calicut	·889	82·7	calm	3	0·00
Cochin	·882	84·6	N	0	0·00
Masulipatam	·988	76·8	NNE	6	0·00
Madras	·906	77·3	NNW	11	0·64
Negapatam	·844	76·9	NNE	5	1·60

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[illegible] MS.

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[illegible] R, Nov. 22.

[illegible] d the arrange- [illegible] re fully two [illegible] guests. The [illegible] ric light and [illegible] y. Nearly all [illegible] or the Rajahs [illegible] a, and Kapur- [illegible] ployed. The [illegible] ted in every [illegible] nt light. The [illegible] row morning. [illegible] pportunity of [illegible] il runs along- [illegible] lency cannot [illegible] two portions [illegible] passes under [illegible] re a master- [illegible] r the Viceroy [illegible] tertainments [illegible] Sir Alfred [illegible] s.]

[illegible] DSOR.

[illegible] Nov. 22.

[illegible] corated the [illegible] non-commissioned officers at Windsor Castle.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that an active exchange of communications is going on between the Colonial and India Offices for a settlement of the opium question, and adds that Sir Thomas Wade will not return to China, but that Sir John Pope Hennessy will shortly return there.

THE MASINDRAMA MURDERS.

Eight men have been found guilty and sentenced to death for the murder of a whole family of six persons at Maamtrasna [? Masindrama] in the Connemara Mountains in August last. The murderers were arrested and convicted on the evidence of informers.

THE DE BRAZZA TREATY.

PARIS, Nov. 21.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Ministerial Bill ratifying the Treaty concluded by M. De Brazza, whereby France acquires territory on the Congo River.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Bokhara arrived at Suez from Bombay this morning.

LISBON, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the afternoon of the 21st inst.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats hardening tendency.

The London cotton market has been firm.	
Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but firm.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
Bar Silver	51 7-16
5 per cent. French Rentes	113½

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 21.

At 10 p.m.	75·3
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22.	
„ 6 a.m.	72·3
„ 10 a.m.	[illegible]
„ 2 p.m.	[illegible]
„ 4 p.m.	[illegible]

WE hear the Yacht Club propose [illegible] Rear Admiral Sir W. Hewett, K. C [illegible] S. I., and the officers of the squad [illegible] Saturday next, the 25th inst.

THE Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, Presi [illegible] Education Commission, has arrived at S [illegible] leaves this week for Calcutta.

THE names of the Duke of Portland and Lord DeGrey appear in the list of passengers for Bombay by the mail-steamer Ganges, which will leave London on the 29th inst.

M. DE LESSEPS is said to have elaborated a project for shortening by three or four days the voyage through the Suez Canal between Europe and the far East.

ACCORDING to rumours in Alexandria, the *Daily Telegraph* says, M. Bredif, the French Comptroller, has only returned to Egypt to arrange his private affairs, while Sir Auckland Colvin, who had formally applied for an Indian appointment, has been requested to remain in Egypt for the present.

MAJOR TREVOR PLOWDEN, late Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, on return from furlough, has been posted as Judicial Assistant Commissioner, *vice* Mr. Dane, who proceeds on special duty to Indore, the *Englishman* says, to settle a boundary dispute between Maharajahs Scindia and Holkar.

THE provisions of the Bombay Pharmacy Bill, the Allahabad paper considers, might "receive a wider legislative sanction than that of any one province of the Empire Calcutta has its Pharmacy Act for the better regulation of its chemists and dispensaries [illegible] what is found of use in that city [illegible] n, not alone in Bombay, but in [illegible] orth-West as well."

[illegible] tions were taken to prevent the [illegible] sions at Salem from developing [illegible] f the riots. The Mahomedans [illegible] parade the streets with music, [illegible] and other instruments were [illegible] ing Hindu temples. A strong [illegible] mpanied the processions.

[illegible] of 32 prisoners remains to be [illegible] with the Salem riots prosecu- [illegible]

[illegible] t been decided, the *Madras* [illegible] t the grant of *batta* to the [illegible] gaged in Egypt; and it is to [illegible] s but little chance of the de- [illegible] "All the British troops [illegible] Indian Contingent were placed [illegible] English pay, while native troops—officers and men—were on Indian pay. It would therefore seem, and be, unfair to give *batta* to the Indian troops without extending the grant to the whole army; which is hardly like to be done."

THE *Pioneer* is responsible for the following:—"A scare has been established at the India Office, we hear, on the subject of competitive examination. It is alleged to be growing so severe that young men now entering the service are liable to break down in health even before they begin their Indian career. The Secretary of State has called for information from this country, and has been supplied with a list of every man who has entered the service for a series of recent years, with remarks opposite his name as to his mental and physical calibre. For instance, John Smith, feeble physique, no energy, no force of character. Tom Jones, not strong mentally, seems worn out, &c., &c., &c. This document is of the more importance because Mr. Wren, the great coach, has lately warned the India Office that it is impossible to pass men through the increasingly severe examinations."

THE Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to direct the transfer of the Little Cocos Island, which is situated in North Latitude 13°57', and East Longitude 93°26', and of Preparis Island, which is situated in North Latitude 15° and East Longitude 94°, from the Administration of the Chief Commissioner and Superintendent of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah.

A RESOLUTION is published in the last *Gazette of India* on the subject of the "extended employment in the Indian Public Works Department of natives of pure Asiatic descent." It appears to have been a source of regret to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to find that "in spite of the advantages which the (Thomason) College offers to natives of India in the form of valuable scholarships, and of the right to compete for a certain guaranteed number of appointments in the Public Works Department, very few persons of pure Asiatic race have passed into the public service through the Engineer Class." Therefore, in order to attract native students, certain alterations are to be made in the entrance rules and the conditions of competition for appointments, so as to offer them additional inducements to direct their attention to this branch of the service. We give the Resolution in another column.

THE Resolution of the Government of India dated 7th September, 1882, on the subject of acting appointments and the frequent changes in the personnel of the administrative staff of a province, has created, no small excitement, the *Englishman* understands, among members of the Services who are now on leave. Our contemporary adds:—We have heard that the authorities in England are by no means inclined to support the proposed modifications in the existing Furlough Rules; although there are always some zealous busybodies at the India Office who want to tinker and revise any set of Leave Rules that may chance to be in force.

A NEW feature in the Madras Government House receptions was introduced at Mrs. Grant Duff's first "At Home" of the season on Saturday last. A local paper says:—"Visitors began to arrive shortly after five o'clock, and by about a quarter to six all Madras and his wife had assembled in the Banqueting Hall to pay their *devoirs*. The Governor's band discoursed sweet music in the compound for half an hour or so, and then proceeded to the gallery at the end of the hall opposite the dais, and, to the joy of the assembled fair women and brave men, struck up a charming waltz. A very short time sufficed to set people moving, and a capital programme of six dances was gone through before the strains of "God save the Queen" announced the termination of the reception."

ON the arrival of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Ghoorka in London on her last homeward-bound voyage, a large cobra was found in the steward's cabin. The reptile was caught and secured in a bottle, where, no doubt, he is now "in pickle." The British India Company's Directors in London think that the cobra probably escaped from a snake-charmer, and ensconced himself in some dark corner of the ship. They have, therefore, requested Messrs. Binny and Co., their Madras Agents, to prohibit snake-charmers from going on board the company's steamers. The *Madras Mail* suggests that "it is possible the cobra got on board in a bale of cinchona bark, or was packed up in some goods; but the prohibition seems a wise one, as cobras' poisoned fangs grow again after having been extracted, and a cobra under any circumstances would be a decidedly objectionable fellow-passenger."

MR. ONSLOW asked the Secretary of State for India, in the House of Commons, on Oct. 26, what was now the estimated cost of the Indian Contingent to Egypt; whether the amount incurred by the Indian Government was to be repaid wholly or in part from the revenues of England; and whether papers would be presented to Parliament containing the correspondence betwen Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India on the subject. Lord Hartington replied that up to the present time, the Indian Government had not been able to furnish any further or more accurate estimate of the cost of the Contingent than that which he gave the House in August last. Now, however, that the whole of the Contingent had been re-embarked and the duration of the operations was known, he expected very shortly to receive a revised estimate. Till that was received it was impossible for the Government to make a final proposal as to the division of the charge; but there were certain expenses which had been incurred by the Indian Government which it was always intended to repay, and which the Government would propose to repay from the British revenues. Papers would certainly be presented, but the correspondence was incomplete, and it would not be desirable to give it in its present state. Mr. Onslow further asked if the Secretary of State could state whether the expense of the Indian Contingent would be more or less than the amount estimated in August—£1,800,000—and whether it was proposed to charge any portion of that amount on the Indian revenue; giving notice of his intention to oppose such a course. The Marquis of Hartington said that he had no reason to know that the original estimate would be exceeded, or even that it would be reached.

JOHN DUNN, sends to the *Times* a "solemn protest against the restoration of Cetewayo, as being most injurious to the prestige of all Englishmen in Africa." He says:—

We accepted our present position on the distinct understanding from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, as representative of Her Majesty's Government in England, that Cetewayo should never return to Zululand, and now, to please a few agitators, we hear that Cetewayo is to be returned. The settlement made by General Sir Garnet Wolseley was the best that could have been made, and was working and would have worked well if it had not been for the constant meddling and agitation caused by Bishop Colenso and others from no other cause than from jealousy and notoriety. Cetewayo's restoration will again be the cause of a great deal of bloodshed, I am afraid, as some of us will have to hold our own, but I can hardly believe that any Government will persist in such a course.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Durban telegraphs:—The Transvaal is at war with Mapoch. [illegible] certain he harbours Mampoer, who murdered [illegible] He has insulted the agents of the [illegible] Government and the British Resident; [illegible] to pay taxes or obey the laws; and he [illegible] equality with the Government. He admits [illegible] ering Mampoer, who harasses the loyal chiefs, [illegible] of whom have submitted; the others clamour for protection. The Boer Government has ordered 2,000 burghers to start and catch Mampoer, but not to interfere with Mapoch unless he resists Mampoer's arrest. It is believed that the campaign will be short and decisive, though Mapoch is strongly supported. It is surmised that he may be at the head of a combination of chiefs formed to resist the Republican Government.

THE defect of Baker Pasha's scheme for the reorganization of the Egyptian Army, the *Spectator* says, clearly is that it provides no European guard to act as marines act in a ship and stop mutiny; that it leaves the period of compulsory service oppressively long; that it destroys the only chance of promotion left to the Egyptian conscripts, for the officers will choose Albanian serjeants and corporals; and that it will create much jealousy between the Egyptian and European officers. The Indian plan of confining the Artillery to Europeans, giving each regiment a European Colonel and Adjutant, and allowing Egyptians to fill all other posts, is far more expedient; but even that is not in any way self-government, while it does not, as we saw in 1857, render mutiny impossible.

AN engine-driver on the Pennsylvania Railway on Oct. 23 saved the lives of 600 passengers by an extraordinary act of heroism. The furnace door having been opened by the fireman to replenish the fire while the train was going thirty-five miles an hour, the back draught forced the flames out, so that the car of the locomotive caught fire, and the engine-driver and the fireman were driven back over the tender into the passenger car, leaving the engine without control. The speed increased, and the volume of flame with it. There was imminent danger that all the carriages would take fire, and the whole train be consumed. The engine-driver seeing that the only way to save the passengers was to return to the engine and stop the train, plunged into the flames, climbed back over the tender, and reversed the engine. When the train came to a standstill, he was found in the water tank, whither he had climbed, with his clothes entirely burned off, his face disfigured, his hands shockingly burned, and his body blistered so badly that he is not expected to survive. As soon as the train stopped the flames were easily extinguished. The unanimous testimony of the passengers is that the engine-driver, whose name is Joseph A. Sieg, saved their lives.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN V. A. SCHALCH, 11th Bengal N. I., has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on Mr. Rivers Thompson's staff.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL SIR ALEXANDER CHRISTISON, Bart., retires from the service from the 24th instant.

LIEUTENANT FERRIER, R. E., has been ordered home, having completed his term of Indian service.

CAPTAIN CLEWE, R. A., is under orders to join O-4 Battery, at Sutna.

CAPTAIN WALKER, R. A., has been ordered to Quetta, where he will take up the duties as Brigade Major.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL DALE, Morar, will, it is believed, shortly be transferred to the Punjab frontier.

LIEUTENANT MACDONALD, Border Regiment, does not proceed with his regiment to Agra, but remains at Dum-Dum prior to being invalided home.

A SOLDIER named Dillamore, of the 65th Regiment, at Aden, was drowned on the 16th instant whilst bathing.

THE Multan Brigade was reviewed on the 15th instant by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who afterwards held a *levée* at the mess-house of the Connaught Rangers.

A RIFLE match took place on Friday last between the 2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment and the Benares Volunteer Rifles, resulting in favour of the latter. The scores were:—Volunteers, 488 (average 61); Regulars, 469 (average 58·62).

WE hear there is a match in prospect between a team of the Bombay Volunteers and a similar number of the 4th King's Own Regiment, stationed at Colaba. This regiment is able to turn out an unusually strong team, and such a match would probably result in a close competition.

A LONDON correspondent reports that Colonel Sprot, late of the Kingston-on-Thames Depôt, Colonel Swettenham, of the 1st East Surrey, and Colonel Morgan, late of the 2nd Border Regiment, are about to retire on full pay.

ONE wing of the 24th Bombay N. I., now at Kuch and in course of being relieved by the 12th Bombay N. I., will return to Kurrachee on the 30th instant, and will remain there until the 1st January, when it will embark for Belgaum, reaching that station about the 15th January. The other wing leaves Rindli on the 18th December, and will embark on the 18th January at Kurrachee for Belgaum, where they will probably arrive about the 1st of February, 1883. The depôt (now at Mhow) will move to Bombay on 25th February for embarkation, and will reach Belgaum about the 9th of March.

THE native officers and soldiers sent from Egypt to England were provided for the voyage the officers with second class, and the non-commissioned officers with third class, accommodation—all necessary arrangements for their food not only on the passage, but also during their stay in England, having been made by the Commissariat of the Force. The whole party consists of 2 Ressaldar Majors, 1 Subadar Major, 1 Ressaidar, 1 Ressaldar, 4 Subadars, 4 Jemadars, 3 Duffadars, 2 Havildars, and 2 Naiks (20 in all); and it was arranged (at the suggestion of Sir H. Macpherson) that, whilst in London, they should be taken to see Windsor Castle, Woolwich Arsenal, the Tower, the Houses of Parliament, and the Guildhall, as well as other places of public interest—conveyance by rail being provided free in all cases, and also free entrance to any exhibition it might be considered desirable they should see.

MAJOR-GENERAL H. N. D. PRENDERGAST, V. C., C. B., commanding the Ceded Districts, has been appointed to officiate as Quatermaster-General, Madras Army, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ewing who takes sick leave. General Prendergast will join Army Head-quarters at Secunderabad in the course of this week. Colonel Ewing proceeds on a sea voyage to Australia, on two months' leave, for the benefit of his health.

GENERAL HARDINGE'S TOUR.

PISHIN VALLEY, Nov. 12.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Bombay Army, accompanied by Colonel Rivett-Carnac, his Private Secretary, arrived at Gulistan to-day from Quetta, *via* Dina Karez, which he made his halting place yesterday, the 11th instant. The Acting Agent Governor-General, accompanied by the officer commanding at Gulistan, rode out to meet him, and escorted him in. The entrance into the fort was lined by a detachment of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry, under one of their native officers, and a guard-of-honour, commanded by Lieutenant Rooke, was furnished over His Excellency's quarters by the 2nd Battalion, Gloucester Regiment, which finds a detachment at Gulistan. His Excellency inspected the men, and expressed himself greatly pleased at their healthy appearance and general physique.

To-morrow, the 13th instant, His Excellency intends to proceed to the Qwaja Pass, in order to examine its importance from a military point of view. The Qwaja is one of the many passes leading from Kandahar and Central Asia into India, and would be the extreme left which any army invading India from this part could reach to. However, no really large body of civilized troops could take advantage of this pass owing to its sterility and want of water. Its distance from Gulistan, which His Excellency is making his head-quarters while in the Pishin, is, as the crow flies, about 24 miles, and the highest point in the pass itself about 6,800 feet. The Rogani Pass runs into the Qwaja, but as it is of no inportance, I need not say anything about it.

On the following day, the 14th, His Excellency intends to visit the Kojack, which is, from a strategical point of view, the chief pass into India. As so many of the military men and civilians at present in India have passed through the Kojack at some time or other of the Afghan war, they are familiar with it; but as His Excellency has not been in Afghanistan before, he wishes to explore it, as much as possible in the limited space of time at his disposal.

On the 15th His Excellency proceeds to Kushdil Khan *viâ* Haiklezai, where he halts the night starting again on the following morning. From Kushdil His Excellency goes to Sarikala, which is supposed to be the site of the new cantonment, in place of Kushdil and Gulistan. Sarikala is situated in a central position to the left of the road from Quetta to Kushdil, and is about 30 miles from the former, and from the latter nine, and from Gulistan about 20. It is situated on one of the many tributaries of the Dora river, and there ought to be a great saving in the finances, by having only one outpost in the Pishin, instead of two, which are at present no use, except whatever moral influence they may have, owing to the paucity of their garrisons—the one at Gulistan being, I believe, only one company of European infantry and 25 men of a native infantry regiment from Quetta.

As the Quetta district is being handed over by the Bengal authorities to Bombay, His Excellency has lost no time in making himself acquainted with this distant corner of his command. We are all sorry to hear that we are losing our present political, Lieutenant Jennings, R. E., who has got an appointment in Rajputana. This we are glad of for his sake, as it is a recognition of his excellent services while in Afghanistan. Colonel Reynolds is appointed his successor.—*Pioneer.*

THE MEEAN MEER CAMP OF EXERCISE

THE Sialkote Cavalry Brigade leaves Sialkote on the 24th and 25th instant, and is due at Meean Meer on the 1st and 2nd December. The 4th Goorkhas march from Bukloh, and are due at Meean Meer about the 3rd December. Detachments of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the 25th Punjab Native Infantry march from Ferozepore about the 24th, and reach Meean Meer on the 2nd proximo. The 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, *en route* to Multan, will probably be halted at Meean Meer for a time, to take part in the manœuvres. The Camp of Exercise at Meean Meer will probably be broken up after Christmas.

As already announced, the Carabineers and L.-A.-Horse Artillery move from Sialkote to Meean Meer for field exercise during the winter. The King's Own Borderers, from Dugshai, and 5-1 Royal Artillery, from Jutogh, go to Umballa for field exercise. The 2nd and 3rd Goorkhas, from Dehra and Almora, concentrate during the winter at Meerut for field manœuvres.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

AN ARTILLERYMAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

AT the Allahabad Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Tyrrel, on Monday, William Kennedy, a soldier in the Royal Artillery, was charged, under sections 467 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code, with having fraudulently and dishonestly signed and used as genuine forged documents. Prisoner pleaded not guilty to all charges. Mr. C. H. Hill, who appeared to prosecute, on behalf of the Crown, in opening the case, stated that the prisoner, about the 14th and 15th September, forged the signature of Colonel Farrington to a cheque valued Rs. 200, and attempted to have the cheque cashed at the Bank of Bengal. He also forged another cheque for Rs. 50 and a warrant entitling him to travel by rail from Lucknow to Bombay. The prisoner was last September employed as a clerk in the office of the Brigade-Major, Lucknow, and he had free access to the books and forms of the office. Colonel Farrington had succeeded an officer who had gone on leave, and on the 14th September prisoner prepared a memo, purporting to be signed by Colonel Farrington, to the Bank of Bengal asking for a cheque book. Prisoner presented the memo. at the Bank, and obtained a cheque book. He then went off to Lee's Hotel, and there forged the first cheque. He asked the manager of the hotel for a servant to take the cheque to the Bank; and when presented payment was refused. The servant came back to the hotel and returned the cheque to prisoner, on whose person the cheque was found, when he was arrested two days later at Cawnpore. After the return of the cheque by the Bank of Bengal prisoner went to a native tailor's at Huzrutgunge, made purchases, and presented a cheque in payment signed by R. Richardson. The proprietor of the shop suspected something amiss, and he went over to Murray and Co. One of the assistants here looked in the Army List, and found there was no officer mentioned therein as R. Richardson. The proprietor of the shop returned, and founed the prisoner had gone. Next prisoner went to Noor Mahomed's Hotel, slept there the night, and next morning, in payment of his bill for Rs. 13, presented a cheque for Rs. 50, signed R. Richardson. The cheque was accepted, and Rs. 37 were given in cash to the prisoner. Prisoner next went to the railway station and presented a warrant signed by Colonel Farrington. He said he was an officer ordered to Egypt. The warrant was in such a dirty condition that the station master declined to accept it. He then went on to Cawnpore, where he patched up a story about a telegram coming to him, and he was allowed to go away. When arrested, on his person were found the cheque book, the cheque for Rs. 200, and another cheque for Rs. 900. This briefly was the case for the prosecution. After this the witnesses were called. The case was not concluded when the court adjourned.

THE LATE COLONEL BALFOUR, GRENADIER GUARDS.

"GRENADIER" writes to the *Times*:—I should much regret that the notice of Colonel Balfour's death in *The Times* should be unaccompanied by some expression of sympathy from his friends, and some testimony of his worth as an officer. Colonel Balfour joined the Grenadier Guards in 1865, and from that time until September 13, 1882, when severely wounded in the attack on the enemy's intrenchments at Tel-el-Kebir, he served continuously as a regimental officer, turning neither to the Army nor to the Regimental Staff for an opportunity of distinguishing himself. He was pre-eminently a company officer. Taking the greatest interest in his non-commissioned officers and men, his continuous aim was to improve them as soldiers when on duty and to minister to their comforts and assist it their sports when off duty. As an instance of this characteristic I may mention that when his company was employed on fatigue in clearing away the dams in the Canal, he, thinking that his men would work harder with a good example, went in himself and plied the pick and spade literally at the head of his men. At Tel-el-Kebir he was returned in despatches as severely wounded, and was sent back to England in the Carthage, hospital ship; but, although the wound in his leg was considered to be progressing favourably, after his arrival in London, complications set in, which terminated in his death on the 23d inst. Whether or not the work done by him under an Egyptian sun enfeebled his constitution, or whether there was any other cause, will probably never be known, but it may soften the grief which his family are feeling at his untimely death to know that many friends mourn his loss and none will mourn it more deeply than the brother officers with whom he performed his last service.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

(FROM OUR HUNTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE meet yesterday morning was at Santa Cruz, and as daylight began to dawn, dogcarts, cover hacks, and the break came trooping in, bringing altogether eighteen or twenty sportsmen, all of whom must have been out of bed by 4 a. m.

When there is just sufficient light by which to distinguish horses from hounds, the Master moves off with the pack to the other side of the railway by the level crossing, and the cover beyond, which in the annals of the hunt has seldom or never proved blank, is carefully drawn. Before long a jack breaks, and the hounds soon settle on to his line in full tongue, and away we go merrily towards Killeena Hill across the open plain. But the hounds, at this early hour, are too much for Master Jack, and there being little cover to shelter him, a view is got, and they run into and finish him in less than five minutes, not far beyond the Tulsi main.

And then the grass is found to be very dry, and a land wind is discovered, and the field, and the Master too, take consolation in tobacco, and gloomy are the prophecies as to the rest of the morning's work. The cover round Killeena tank is first tried, but not a whimper is given; and then a mango garden on the other side of the Sheet Rock nullah is drawn, but it too proves blank; and, blowing the horn, the Master calls off the hounds and canters off in despair to the blackthorn covert hoping that the wind, which is blowing across the Vehar waste water, may scatter sufficient moisture round the cover to make the scent hang. The covert reached, it is carefully drawn from south to north, the field remaining "choop" on the outskirts, so as not to turn the wily one should he be hustled out. And patience and perseverance are rewarded, for one of our best sportsmen sees a jack stealing quietly away at the north-east corner, and his ringing view-halloo soon brings the whole pack on to his line, and away we go once again. This time his head is pointed in the right direction, and as the field settles down, some of the old ones can be observed taking a pull at their horses, for they know that nothing short of a hard half-hour will enable them to see the end of what has begun. Through the waste water, up to the girths (one leery one remembers the bridge and crosses by it); then skirting the old mango tope across the Coorla-Vehar road straight for the high peaked hill, where we have finished so often before. Nullahs, hedges, boulders, bunds, must all be taken as they come if we are to be with the hounds, a fall or two count for nothing, and to the hounds throughout stuck the entire field. Now the foot of the hill is reached, and suddenly the music ceases. The hounds are at fault for a minute, but only for one, for old Berkley, who is nosing it out all by himself well on the right, opens his pipes, and away they all go again up the hill. Some of us, who have been up before, stick to the valley, hoping the hounds will turn left, preferring to risk their not doing so to facing that awful climb. And this time that portion of us is right, for after having gained the ridge the hounds run right along it the whole length of the hill, and come down at the end into the Poway Jungle. The Master, who had determined to be with his hounds, follows them up the hill and all along the ridge, but calls off at the end, as the jungle below is yet much too thick to hunt through. So ends fully thirty minutes from the blackthorn cover to the hill above the Poway bungalow close to Vehar. The run may be surpassed later on, and everything promises this way; but whether this be so or not, the thirty minutes we had yesterday will always figure largely when we come by and bye to discuss the relative qualities of this season's runs.

The next meet is on the 26th, at Kharigaum, and with any of the luck which has attended us on the last few days, we should have a good run from there. The break will go out again in the morning as usual, and seats can be secured through the Hony. Secretary.

A CONVERSAZIONE AT FREEMASONS' HALL.

YESTERDAY afternoon a conversazione was held at the Freemasons' Hall, under the auspices of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay, to meet the Hon'ble James Gibbs, C. S. I., C. I. E., Past District Grand Master, during his short stay here. Over the outer gateway of the hall waved large flags. The upper hall, where Mr. Gibbs was received by those present, was decorated with good taste. The dais was decked with bunting, Masonic emblems and shields, ever-greens and flower-plants in ornamental porcelain; while the banners of the various lodges, rich in gold and colour, that were unfurled for the occasion, contributed to heighten the general effect of the decorations. Refreshment tables had been laid in one of the side rooms, while in another the members of a German string band played enlivening tunes. All the arrangements for the evening had been made under the directions of three sub-committees, each of which consisted of two or more of the undermentioned brethren:—Wor. Bros. W. H. Hussey, H. W. Barrow, J. Shields, James Moore, J. Pirrie, T. Counsell, P. M. Jeejeebhoy, and R. A. Daroowalla. Invitations had been issued by Wor. Bro Hussey to 250 members of the Craft, and a large number of them were present. R. W. Bro. Gibbs arrived at the hall about half-past 5 o'clock, when a procession consisting of members and officers of the District Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry was formed. R. W. Bro. Gibbs, who marched at its head with the District Grand Master and the Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry, was received in the hall with acclamation by the brethren present.

R. W. Bro. Leith, the District Grand Master, in welcoming his predecessor in office back among those with whom he worked in previous years, expressed the hope of the brethren that he would shortly and speedily be restored to good health, of which he stood in need at present. His visit was a great compliment to the Masons of Bombay, who saw in it evidence of the continued interest he took in their order. The presence of the Grand Master and the Grand Master Elect of Scottish Freemasonry, would show that Bro. Gibbs's visit afforded delight not only to Masons under the English, but also under the Scottish, constitution.

M. W. Bro. Balfour, the Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry, in endorsing fully the sentiments expressed by the District Grand Master, said the occasion was gratifying to him both personally and officially, because in former years he had the honour of working under Bro. Gibbs as the Deputy District Grand Master; and their intercourse had been of the most pleasant character. They all prayed for his speedy recovery, and hoped to see him once more among them.

R. W. Bro. Gibbs, in tendering thanks for the reception accorded him, expressed the very great pleasure which the visit to his former colleagues in Freemasonry gave him. In his present state of health, he had trusted that the sea breezes of Bombay would do, and they had already done, him some good; and he agreed to attend the conversazione to renew his friendship with those with whom he was associated for years in promoting the interests of Freemasonry. He had always had his heart in Freemasonry, and having been for many years one of its rulers, it afforded him very great pleasure to notice the progress that had been made, and the amity and good feeling that characterised the relations of the heads of the Craft. During the three months that he was in Calcutta he had seen something of Masonry; and in Simla, where they worked almost every degree under the sun, he was often asked to take a part in Masonic proceedings. The state of his health had, however, permitted him only to do enough to keep from getting completely rusty and losing all touch with the Masonic world.

Wor. Bro. P. M. Narielwalla, on behalf of Lodge Eastern Star, placed round Bro. Gibbs's neck a huge garland of flowers. After passing some time in the interchange of social amenities, the brethren separated. The conversazione was a happy idea, and it was happily executed throughout.

THE MOHURRUM.

THE procession of taboots yesterday passed off very quietly, and the police arrangements were admirable. Licenses had been issued for the construction of 177 taboots and 731 punjahs. The taboots followed in a general procession commencing at noon, and passing through the Bhendy-bazaar and Kalbadevi-roads to the Crawford Market; thence over the Carnac-bridge on to Mody Bay, where the immersing ceremony was performed, and the festival came to an end.

PRINTING OF THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION PAPERS.

THE *Bombay Samachar* gives an account of how the University examination papers are printed, and of the precautions taken to prevent their being communicated to the student before the day of the examination. "The question papers are sent in sealed covers from the Registrar's office to the Government Central Press, where the packets are opened by the Superintendent himself. There is a separate room in the establishment set apart for private work. Before the compositors are admitted into this room, Mr. Kingsmill, the Superintendent personally searches them. When the men are fairly at work, the Superintendent locks the room door from outside with a Chubb's padlock, the key of which he keeps in his own possession. A policeman is also stationed outside the door. When the compositors are let out, they are again carefully searched. Even the workmen's dinners are opened and examined before they are permitted to be brought in. The proofs, &c., are all burnt, and the packet of printed papers, when ready, is sent to the Registrar in a sealed cover by the hands of a trustworthy official".

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana, Ladies' Badminton afternoon.
Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Promenade Concert, Temple Bar, 8-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre: "Patience," 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Callirhoe, from Liverpool; Zambesi (s), Hongkong

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Hydaspes (s), for Trieste.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Deccan entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s.s. Kashgar entered yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Straits and China per extra s. s. Geelong will be closed at the General Post Office to-day (Thursday), at 4 p.m., Madras time.

B. V. R. CORPS.—"C" Company will fall in at Head-quarters this evening at 7 o'clock sharp (local time) for a march out. Red uniform, helmets, side-arms, and rifles.

THEFT.—Asha, woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing sundry copper and iron utensils, valued at Re. 1-8, the property of Husmalbee, woman. She was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Balla Hurree, aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in the godown of Dhunjee Dhurrumsey, at the Munguldass Cloth Market. On the 23rd ultimo a compressed bale of piece-goods fell upon him, fracturing both bones of the right leg, and causing a compound dislocation of the right ankle joint, and also a simple fracture of both bones of the left leg. Amputation of the right leg was performed on the 15th instan't, and decesed died at 1 p.m. on Tuesday last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A DOUBLE MURDER AT HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—We hear that long before the procession usual on Lungur day had commenced in the City, two servants of a gentleman, passing through the crowd which had already gathered, jostled against some bloodthirsty Arabs, who became enraged at being pushed, although it was by accident. One of them drew his sword and cut off the heads of the two unfortunate fellows. The miscreant was at once seized and removed by the City Police about the spot, who were equal to the occasion.—*Deccan Times.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this (Thursday) evening at half past seven o'clock on board the barque Glencaladh. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for friends from shore, will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p.m. precisely.

NATIVE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERS.

THE following Resolution of the Government of India is published:—

The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the rules under which students are admitted to the Engineer Class of the Thomason College at Roorkee. Both to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to His Excellency in Council it has been a matter of constant remark and regret that, in spite of the advantages which the College offers to natives of India in the form of valuable scholarships and of the right to compete for a certain guaranteed number of appointments in the Public Works Department, very few persons of pure Asiatic race have passed into the public service through the Engineer Class. In the 11 years from 1870 to 1880 the number of students bearing Indian names who qualified for appointments in the Public Works Department was only 40,—a number not equal to the number of the Thomason and Vizianagram scholarships available during the period. This state of things has appeared, both to Her Majesty's Government and to the Government of India, to be unsatisfactory, as being inconsistent with the purposes for which the Engineer Class of the College was established, and inconsistent also with the general principle, which has of late years been followed, of endeavouring to employ natives of India more largely in the public service. With a view, therefore, to providing a remedy, and to making the class more attractive to persons of Indian origin, His Excellency in Council has been pleased to make certain alterations in the rules of entrance, and of the conditions of competition for such appointments, in the Public Works Department, as may be guaranteed to students of the class. These alterations are embodied in the following orders.

All persons who pass the Entrance Examination in November 1882 will be eligible for admission to the Engineer Class of the Thomason College after passing the First Arts Examination of a University, or the special Entrance Exam nation of the College instead of, as now, after passing the examination for the B. A. degree, or the special Entrance Examination of the College. The first three at the final examination will be appointed to the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department as heretofore.

In future years all candidates, of whatever race, who pass the Entrance Examination, and who fulfil the other preliminary conditions laid down in the College Calendar, will be admitted to the benefits of the education given in the Engineer Class; but appointments in the Public Works Department will be given to the extent guaranteed from time to time to students of Asiatic descent who qualify according to the College standard, and who can obtain the usual medical certificate for admission to the public service, and who have been born and educated elsewhere than in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, which have their own Civil Engineering Colleges. If a sufficient number of natives do not pass the test, the appointments not gained by natives will be open to the European competitors, who will be placed according to their order of merit on the whole list of those winning appointments.

The number of appointments available in 1886 will be four.

As the scholarships for natives at the Thomason College have been very rarely held to their full extent, it appears to the Governor General in Council that their existence cannot be generally known. It should be publicly notified that there are ten scholarships, of which five fall vacant annually, and are awarded to the five candidates who pass most successfully the prescribed Entrance Examination. Of these five scholarships, the three termed "Thomason Scholarships" are each worth Rs. 50 per mensem, and are open to native inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces or the Punjaub; the remaining two were founded by the Maharajah of Vizianagram in 1873, and are worth—the first Rs. 40, and the second Rs. 35 per mensem: they are open to all natives of India. All these scholarships are tenable for two years, subject to good conduct and satisfactory progress in studies.

OBITUARY.

TYPHOID fever has, we regret to learn, claimed another victim in Mr. R. Breffit, who succumbed to this disease on Friday night, after a few days' illness. Mr. Breffit came out to India to join Messrs. F. Heilgers and Co. (Calcutta), a short year ago; in that time he had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, most of whom followed his remains to the cemetery on Saturday afternoon.—*Indain Daily News.*

WITH deep regret we have to record the death, at his residence in Black Town, (Madras) on the 8th instant, of Rev. Henry O'Sullivan, esteemed and aged Missionary, who for about 40 years laboured successfully in the Mysore circuit. Mr. O'Sullivan, before he became a missionary, was a schoolmaster in the Wesleyan Mission. Having discharged his duties as a teacher satisfactorily he was accepted as a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry, and after undergoing the usual period of training and probation, was ordained. He diligently applied himself to the study of the Canarese language, which he was able to speak and write fluently, and in his addresses to the people, aimed at being simple and practical. He occasionally preached in English with much acceptance. He laboured in nearly all the stations of the Wesleyan Mission field in Mysore with great success, and designed and superintended the construction of many of the Mission houses and schools, earning thereby the *soubriquet* of the "Wesleyan Architect." While superintending the erection of these buildings, he contracted rheumatism, from which he suffered to the day of his death. He retired from active work about 8 years ago, during a portion of which period he unfortunately lost his sight. Of Irish descent, he was full of quiet humour, and in society, was genial and agreeable.—*The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Advocate.*

PROSPECTS OF THE HYDERABAD RACES.

15th November.

A TREAT indeed to be encamped once more by a lawn-like race course, with fair surroundings and happy associations—a treat we owe to Mr. Maurice H. Wilkinson, the *fons et origo* of Hyderabad racing. Once, but an ordinary local gathering, he interested the eminent Sir Salar Jung and H. H. the Nizam's Government in giving it the importance its central position admitted; and it now ranks first of Indian race meetings. No other offers such attractions. Equally happy in situation, scenery and climate, it is the occasion of a great gala. The city, Chudderghaut and Secunderabad (the garrison encamped for the occasion by the course) are given over to gaiety, and visitors from adjacent Presidencies, even from the far North-West and Rajpootana, gather to accept their hospitality. The splendid prizes, and rare chance of galloping over soft and level turf, bring horses in crowds. And, thus there is feasting, and dancing, and picnicing; first class racing and gambling, to their hearts content, for those disposed. No occasion, at this meeting for those hard reflections on turf ethics, with which your article of 3rd November teems. And by the way, you will please allow me to say that the English bookmaker's remarks on which you base your homily bore only reference to his experiences at Dehra and Umballa. Far from casting a slur on southern India racing, he publicly declared he never attended a better conducted meeting or witnessed fairer racing than at Poona. Let those who are interested answer for other places.

Honorary Secretaries of ordinary meetings have little notion of what devolves on a gentleman holding the position at Hyderabad. Financial arrangements completed, there remain the construction of separate stables and furnished tents for ten or a dozen owners; the preparation of several extensive regimental camps; the decoration of the lawn with countless shrubs and plants and flowers, and the location of general visitors over and above such customary duties as levelling the training tracks and watering the turfed course—work religiously accomplished daily at this well ordered meeting. Mr. Wilkinson ordains and executes everything, and only his extraordinary energy and influential position, as Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, enable him to do so successfully. He will find his reward in the most successful meeting yet held. Visitors promise to be numerous, and amongst them Sir Fredrick Roberts and Staff. I wish we could also expect the popular sportsman who rules the Bombay forces. Over fifteen opposing stables will be represented, and, mostly, by well matched horses, such as were found wanting having been discarded after Poona and other earlier meetings. Numbers racing with fairly equal chances conduce to speculation. So we may look for good lotteries; and expect Messrs. Miller and Brittain to lay us as much money as we ask for, at good prices, and not confine themselves to a few miserable hundreds over a race as at Umballa recently. The Honorary Secretary kindly promises to provide for the popular book-maker's accommodation, and the peculiar sicca rupee currency, necessitating their introducing some system to facilitate rapid cash transactions, such as the sale of a token, or card, to represent the ordinary ten rupee note, for the equivalent in palli siccas, before the races, renders it advisable for them to put in an early appearance.

In spite of liberal added money, the hurdle races, alone of the events in the prospectus, will be disappointing; and as they have failed before, I hope Mr. Wilkinson will discard them altogether, for the future, as Colonel Burnett has discarded them at Poona. But the flat racing will be remarkably good fields promising to consist of from seven to a dozen fairly well matched animals in the Arab and pony races; while in the Australian horse races, comparatively limited numbers will be atoned for by the excellence of the competitors. The Maiden Galloway Plate will probably see eight at the post. The public performers are Lancelot, Shere Ali, President and Bend Or; and the dark ones Sampson, Charpoy, Ichabod, and Golden Pledge. As Lancelot escapes a penalty, and will probably take an allowance of 3lbs. for the services of the best gentleman rider in the country, he may beat the penalised Shere Ali over a mile and a quarter, and of those unknown to fame, the best appear to be Golden Pledge and Ichabod.

The mile and a half St. Leger should introduce us to the brothers, Gonzago and The Baron, to Lohengrin, Spectrescope, Eclipse, Maid of Orleans, and, perhaps, Palmerston. On the Maid's Poona form she will take some beating with 8st. 2lbs.; but Mr. Dignum would appear to like the Paikpara Rajah's new importation. The Baron, pretty well, and with various allowances reducing his weight to 7st. 6lbs., he may defeat both her and his brother, who, though but a year older, has to concede no less than 21lbs. Mr. Whitehead has a well bred maiden in Lohengrin, with but 8st. 1lb. to put up, and a sweet actioned mare in Spectrescope, lightly weighted. Harry Bowen trains Eclipse, a fine looking son of Sarsfield, who seems to have run respectably once or twice in Australia, in second class company.

A rare field of maidens do battle for the Lilliput Plate, comprising Roostum, Pahlwan, Fire Queen and Bonnie Nell, amongst the public performers; and Remus, Rajah, Index, Union, Jack and Grey Knight of the dark division. Rajah is a Jodhpore Arab, said to have been highly tried, but has not yet arrived; Index, a remarkably well-bred chestnut, the property of Mr. Gordon of Hyderabad; Union Jack, a stoutly built Australian, said to have satisfactorily answered the question, but not a taking mover; Grey Knight, a handsome iron grey, selected in Bombay by Mr. Maitland last season, and sold to Mr. Dignum; and lastly Remus, a slashing grey, in the hands of the experienced trainer of Sattara and Royal Exchange. Roostum's form is ascertainable through the latter, and since maidens of the meeting get a pull of 7lbs. over Roostum, this Remus may be dangerous, though other dark ones threaten, and the fleet Pahlwan may have rid himself of much superfluous flesh since Poona.

Of the many open races I remember in this country, never knew I one more open than the Derby. Indisposition causes the absence of the first and second of the Poona Derby. The third, Shah Baz, and the maiden Bangalore winners, Baltic and Khusroo, have penalties, and thus several good private performers, yet unknown to fame, would seem to have an excellent chance of defeating them. Probably ten, perhaps eleven, will face the starter. His Highness Aga Khan descending Khusroo, 9st. 3lbs., and either Shaida, 8st. 3lbs., or Lachin, 9st. 3lbs; Aga Moochool Shah, perhaps, both Shah Baz, 8st. 6lbs., and Toocan, 8st. 8lbs.; Pilot may go for General Graves, with 9st. 1lbs., since he is probably better than Star, 9st. 6lbs.; Arabi Pasha for the Calcutta stable, with Bowen in the saddle; Lead on for Jodhpore, with either 9st. 1lb., or 9st. 3lbs.; Baltic, 9st. 8lbs., represents Aga Jan and Bangalore; Sardius, 9st. 3lbs., Mr. Hemery; Recorder, 8st. 8lbs., Mr. Abdool Rahaman; and either Behman, 9st. 3lbs., Young Behram, 9st. 1lb., or Khan Bahadoor, 8st. 8lbs., Messrs. C. N. C. of Poona. Most of them have a chance. Personally I like Khusroo, Shah Baz, Arabi Pasha, Young Behram, Baltic and Recorder; and if the first were to be steered by a good jockey, he would be my absolute selection, since he has size, action, and quality, and showed good form at Bangalore. Baltic, with that excellent horseman, Hackney, to steer him, is fancied by his party; and it is well to respect anything handed by Bowen. Yet whatever these may do, one cannot help recalling the performances of Shah Baz and Young Behram, and I can only conclude as I began by saying the whole thing is "open."

So much for the first day. One cannot go into particulars over those succeeding now, further than to say we may expect a field of eight first-class Arabs for H. H. the Nizam's Gold Cup, worth some Rs. 6,500, to the fortunate winner. With 10st. 3lbs. Euphrates, whose conformation makes him indifferent, like old Kingcraft, to a little weight, if quite himself on the day, seems certain to beat all our public performers; and if there be a dark one capable of lowering his colors, I shall congratulate the owner in possessing a real flyer.

The Bedouin Stakes, on the Cup day, affords an oft anticipated opportunity for the meeting of the famed Crusader and Young Revenge, with a few light weighted maidens to make a field. Whatever may be the result, it is certain to be a source of infinite speculation. Crusader is a five-year-old, and, carrying only a penalty for a single season's winning, receives 6lbs. Great would be the surprise were a maiden to defeat both, and, over a mile, but such a result is on the cards. There will be but a small but beautifully select field for the Hyderabad Gold Cup, worth over Rs. 3,000 to the winner. Caspian, 9st. 13lbs. looking in Jaffir Khan's hands, muscular and well, will unquestionably take some beating; but if Mr. Dignum has had sufficient time to get Ween, 7st. 6lbs., into his best form, the Rajah of Paikpara may have a great chance of securing the prize. Gonzago, 8st. 8lbs., is in splendid form, but, I fear, out of his distance, in a two, mile race. Maid of Orlean, 8st., is similarly handicapped, and I believe Baltic will not be here. Gonzago's brother may be a starter, but perhaps the distance might prove too great for him also, even with his light weight, and Dignum may prefer the staunch old Palmerston for the Rajah's second nomination; and evergreen that he is, the Panic, blood and grand condition, might possibly pull him through.

Writing thirteen days before the meeting it would be useless to add more now, and you will doubtless think too much of your valuable space made use of already.—M.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

MR. RIVERS THOMPSON.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and party returned to the Presidency from Behar at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, by special train which left Bhangulpore on Friday night.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ending the 11th November 269 persons died in Calcutta, of whom 2 were non-Asiatics, 4 of mixed races, 234 Hindus, 51 Mahommedans. The ratio was 34·9 per 1,000 of population per annum. Forty-two deaths were due to cholera, 80 to fevers.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA STEAM TRAMCARS.—We understand that the change for the worse in the running of the steam tramcars which we noticed on Saturday is capable of explanation. The fact is that a strike took place amongst the drivers not long ago, and other men inexperienced in driving tramway engines had to be substituted.—*Englishman.*

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday after noon (Nov. 18) on the body of Edward DeRozario whose corpse was found in Monohur Dass' tank in the *maidan*. It appeared that when the body floated on the surface of the water, the inspector of the division asked several of the bye-standers to secure and drag it ashore. There being no one else who would volunteer, a durwan, although a Hindoo by caste, did the work, for which his friends and relatives have out-casted him. He informed the Coroner that he went into the water at the request of the Inspector, and now he feared it would cost him something like Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 before his associates would again mingle and eat and drink with him. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning while under the influence of liquor.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA WIDGEON.—Those of our readers who frequent the Zoological Gardens will be glad to learn that the widgeon has again arrived, this being now the fifth year that this remarkable bird has returned to its winter haunt—the old Rhinoceros enclosure. It put in its appearance on the morning of the 17th instant. As far back as 1877, the Committee for the management of the Zoological Gardens purchased a large number of ducks of various species for the purpose of stocking the serpentine lake with water fowl, and among the birds there were a number of widgeons. Some of the latter appeared to be attracted by the Rhinoceros enclosure, in which at the time there was an example of *Rhinoceros unicornis*, the attraction being doubtless the crumbs that fell from the table of the great beast. Whatever may have been the charm they saw in the rather uninviting compound, about six of these ducks remained in it until the close of that cold season, when they took flight for their breeding ground, probably in Central Asia. In the following November a solitary widgeon appeared in the Rhinoceros enclosure, no other birds of its species being then loose on the ornamental waters. This bird disappeared in Febuary, 1879. Again, in November of the same year, a widgeon was observed in the same enclosure, and, as it appeared to be quite at home there with the Rhinoceros, it was concluded with good reason that it was the bird of the previous season. Since then a widgeon, doubtless the same, has regularly appeared on the same spot every year and about the same time. In 1879 the exact date of its arrival was not noticed, but since then the following record has been kept of its advent:—1880, 14th November; 1881, 7th November; 1882, 17th November.—*Englishman.*

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT.—For some days past, Mr. Frederick Hill, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, has been missing. It was at first supposed that he had gone out of town for a short time, but would return again. His continued absence, however, raised suspicions, and, on an inspection of the account books, it was discovered that a very extensive embezzlement, spread over some months, and involving some thousands of rupees, had been committed. On Saturday morning last Mr. Hume, the Government Solicitor, at the Police Court appeared before Mr. Henderson, the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, with Mr. James Sutherland, Honorary Secretary to the Sailors' Home, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Hill, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant. Mr. Hume's application for the warrant was based on the following facts:—Mr. Hill, he said, had been Superintendent of the Sailors' Home for the last twelve or fifteen months, on a salary of Rs. 250 a month, with free board and lodging. Besides attending to and being responsible for, the general supervision of the Home, not the least important and responsible part of his duty was to receive moneys from seamen, and to deposit these moneys in the National Bank, where they were debited to the Seamen's Deposit Account. To enable him to meet the drawings of seamen, he was always provided with a permanent advance of Rs. 900. An account was rendered of these Rs. 900 every two or three days to the Secretary, who immediately gave the Superintendent a cheque for the amount required to make up the permanent sum of Rs. 900. Besides these deposits of seamen, the Superintendent was also empowered to receive board money, which was deposited in the Bank of Bengal under a special account; while moneys realised at the bar, from the sale of liquors, were deposited in the National Bank under another account; realisations from tea and coffee being retained by the Superintendent in his own custody. On Monday evening last Mr. Hill called at Mr. Sutherland's office, and was last seen on Tuesday night last at the railway station. His continued absence induced Mr. Sutherland to examine the safe and the books. Accordingly, the safe was opened and examined in the presence of Captain Wilkinson, one of the governors of the institution, and Rs. 1,400 in cash, with sundry cheques, receipts, &c., were found in it. An examination of the books showed that several items which should have been credited, had not been credited, and in one instance in particular, namely, from the period, 9th to the 13th October, he had received from seamen the sum of Rs. 2,896-11-6, but had paid into the Bank the sum of Rs. 668-1 only, leaving the sum of Rs. 2,228-10-6 to be accounted for, in respect of which the authorities now charged the missing Superintendent with criminal misappropriation, and applied for a warrant for his arrest. There were other defalcations besides, and as far as could at present be gathered, some five or six thousand rupees or a great deal more required to be accounted for in the general account. The above facts having been corroborated on oath by Mr. James Sutherland, the Honorary Secretary of the Home, his Worship granted the immediate issue of a warrant.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

THEFT OF CHAMPAGNE.—A few days back the house of Mr. Blake, at Pursewalkum, was broken into, and a quantity of champagne, valued at Rs. 150, stolen. The matter was reported to the police at Vepery, who are endeavouring to trace the offenders.—*Madras Times.*

THE COLLECTOR OF MALABAR.—A large meeting of influential natives was held in the Government College, Calicut, on Oct. 19, to take measures to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Logan, the late Collector. It was resolved to erect a Logan Memorial Town Hall, and, if funds admit, to procure a life-size portrait of Mr. Logan. Rs. 1,250 were subscribed on the spot.—*Madras Mail.*

GOLF IN MADRAS.—The first competition for the Guindy Cup and prizes took place on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 16th, and 18th instant, and consisted of two rounds of the Guindy Links, 20 holes in all. Mr. F. M. Bowden proved the winner of the cup, and to commemorate his victory the Captain very kindly presented him with a pewter pot. Messrs. Peebles and L. A. Bowden divided the second and third prizes. The cup remains in possession of the winner till February next, when it will again be played for. Scores:—

Mr. F. M. Bowden ...	56 + 65 = 121—	8=113
Mr. J. H. Peebles ...	63 + 66 = 129—	14=115
Mr. L. A. Bowden ...	67 + 70 = 137—	22=115
Mr. W. Walker ...	62 + 59 = 121	Scratch=121
Col. T. K. Guthrie ...	63 + 62 = 125	„ =125

The following gentlemen retired after completing one round:—

Mr. C. Sowden	71—14=56
Mr. Smellie	66— 6=60
Mr. Firth	74—14=60
Mr. Blackhall	73—11=62

The following gentlemen gave in no returns. Messrs. Webster, J. L. Walker, and Colonel Hunt.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.—A correspondent makes the following suggestion:—"With the consent of addressee letters containing an account might be sent value payable on delivery. In the case of subscriptions to newspapers, for instance, there might be a special rate of subscription for those who, in ordering the paper, would notify their acceptance of the amount as payable on presentation through the post after the V. P. P. system. Further, as it does not always happen that people have the exact sum required on a parcel in the house, no letter or parcel should be returned by the Post Office as refused until it has been tendered three times, or 'refused' has been written across it; and with sealed letters or parcels a consigner should file with the despatching Post Master a statement of contents. Half the delay in paying accounts and subsicriptions is due to forgetfulness or the trouble of having to make out a money order, write a letter, and so on."—*Pioneer.*

M. DE BRAZZA'S CONGO TREATY.

THE *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent wrote on Oct. 22:—Mr. H. M. Stanley entertained at luncheon on Saturday a party of fourteen representative gentlemen, including M. de Brazza, Sir Owen Lanyon, M. Rabot, the President of the Geographical Society of Marseilles, Colonel John Hay, the emissary of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Mr. J. C. Parkinson. The conversation was peculiarly interesting, inasmuch as the points in dispute between Mr. Stanley and M. de Brazza were amply discussed, both gentlemen expressing their views as freely as their respective natures permit. Mr. Stanley was strong in his conviction that the object of the Association Internationale, under whose auspices he has established trading stations on the Congo, is exclusively humanitarian, and that everything which is calculated to frighten the natives must necessarily militate against the success of the scheme for opening up Central Africa to European civilisation. Mr. Stanley's object has been and is to enlist the sympathies of the natives, and by paying them a fair price for their labour and their commodities to make them feel that they have an interest, a strong personal interest, in the presence of the white man. M. de Brazza's object has been simply to obtain a cession of territory for his adopted country, France. As it is quite evident from Mr. Stanley's straightforward narrative that the native chiefs had not the slightest conception of the meaning of the document to which they are supposed to have appended what is thought to be their signature, the cession of territory is absolutely illusory, and the first Frenchmen who, on the faith of this supposititious treaty, attempt to establish themselves on the northern bank of Stanley Pool, will infallibly be massacred. France will then have an excuse for making an expedition for the purpose of avenging the deaths of their countrymen, and all the labour that has been employed by Stanley in his thus far successful attempt to inspire confidence will have been used in vain. No wonder that the great explorer is irritated at the object to which he has devoted the best years of his life being thus frustrated simply in order to give an empty satisfaction to French national vanity. If the French were to be the only or even the chief sufferers, the subjects of other countries, however much they might deplore the injudiciousness of the step taken, would have nothing to say in the matter. But the animosity which has been already excited against them will surely extend to the pioneers of civilisation to whatever nationality they may belong. Mr. Stanley has striven for years to inculcate in the aborigines an absolute respect for the word of a white man. But where he has laboriously taught them to expect a friend, they will in future look for enemies whose only object in exploring their country is to take away from them their land. In all these considerations M. de Brazza's personality may be left out of the question. What his relations are to the International Association on the one side and to the French Government on the other, are questions which the three may be left to settle among themselves. M. de Brazza maintains that it is his duty to preserve a diplomatic silence as to what were the instructions he received from the French Government. He leaves us to conclude that he had authority to plant the French flag on the north bank of Stanley Pool. But although the French Government appears to have refunded the sums with which he was entrusted by the International Association, it is clear that he started on his expedition under the auspices of a society which expressly repudiates all idea of conquest. It is difficult to understand how he can consider himself to be freed from the moral responsibilities of the association without whose assistance he would never have been able to carry out his design. It is worthy of remark that the president of the French section of the International Association is M. de Lesseps. After what an ambitious fashion the veteran engineer interprets French patriotism we have recently seen exemplified in the course of our successful efforts to restore order on the banks of the Nile. The so-called treaty has to be retified by the French Government, and it is to be hoped that they will think twice before they commit themselves irrevocably to what would be the false step of laying claim to a strip of nine miles of territory in the heart of Africa. If the French were to maintain their rights by force of arms they would, for the idlest imaginable object, get themselves into serious complications with all the European States which have representatives on the Congo; while if they were afterwards to abandon a claim injudiciously made in their name, they would hear of their flags—to use Mr. Stanley's graphic-phrase—being employed as loin cloths by the native chiefs. Mr. Stanley and M. de Brazza are, I must repeat, personally out of this dispute. Mr. Stanley, intent only on his mission of carrying civilisation into the heart of the Dark Continent, looks with natural horror on any attempt made from any quarter to frustrate his great design. M. de Brazza is ambitious of carrying the flag of his adopted country as far as possible into the wilderness, dreaming possibly of a younger France which shall bear down his name to future ages, and hoping to achieve by diplomacy the fame which his rival has acquired by indomitable determination and pluck. The higher question of loftiness of aim and disinterestedness of purpose completely overrides the merely personal point at which the two disputants are at issue. That Mr. Stanley himself quite comprehends this distinction is proved by the fact of his having invited M. de Brazza to-day to meet his friends at the social table after having utterly annihilated the pretensions of the French political missionary at the formal banquet of Thursday evening.

The French press, it is hardly necessary to say, takes up the defence of M. de Brazza and of his treaty, which is confidently regarded as an instrument likely to result in the establishment of a sort of Central African Algeria, under the protection of the tricolour flag.

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa is, that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible*. This may be easily detected *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch*. Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee. The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Makers to the Queen.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BellasisJunction-road, commonly called New Nagpada.

Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of Mr. Shamrao Pandoorung, attorney for Thucker Shivjee Premjee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Halimabai, widow of the late Shaikh Bapoojee Dawoodjee, in persuance of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 12th October, 1874, and made between Halimabai, window of the one part, and the said Thucker Shivjee Premjee of the other part.

All that piece of Fazandaree ground, together with the dwelling house thereon, situate and being on the northern side of Bellasis Junction-road, commonly called New Nagpada, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 336 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the shed of Shiva Babajee, on the west by the vacant ground of Wittoba Wassoodevjee, on the north by the Fanzandaree's passage, and on the south by the sweeper's passage, and which said dwelling house and premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 75 and under new Nos. 84 and 85. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneer or to Mr. SHAMRAO PANDOORUNG, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 12, Forbes-street, Fort.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable stores, iron castings, meters, pickaxes, leather hose, cane baskets, &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Municipal Workshop compound, Boree-bunder, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1-30 p. m., the following unserviceable stores:—Pickaxes, powras, iron galvanized buckets, cane baskets, leather and canvas hoses, brass ferrules, kerosine empty cans, lead pipe pieces, fittings of water meter of sizes, barrels, rammors, &c., &c.

It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Market, on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1882, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting Fair ground, and Feeding fees, from Cattle Dealers, Butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 3 months from 1st January to 31st March 1883, and Squatters' Fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Erskine-road Fish and Mutton Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 15 months, *i.e.*, from 1st January 1883 to 31st March 1884. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's office, Fort, or the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market, or the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

50 cases new season's Kaisow Congow Tea, No. 1, 28 lbs. each.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built buggy.
1 handsome bay Arab horse, goes in harness, aged, 14-3.
1 handsome strong Madras built 4 seated open carriage.
1 set brass mounted double harness.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 23, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, &c., &c., &c., the property of PATRICK BROWN, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 p.m., Messrs' BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, next to the Sassoon's Dock, in the tent lately in the occupation of J. F. Hutchinson, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome sweet toned cottage piano by S. Rose & Co., rich China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

JAPAN WARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell on commission at their rooms, an invoice of 25 cases Japan ware, consisting of handsome awata shippo vases, awata shippo pots and covers, awata shippo jars and covers, awata tea sets, &c., &c.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow-street, a large quantity of hanging and table kerosinelamps, rich tea and dessert sets, plated ware, writing desks, date boxes, and tea caddies, [redacted]

payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.			
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,

Apollo Street May 12, 1881 Sole Agents.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms...	32 by 22
Do... do...	3 by 21
Field Officers...	29 by 17
Captains...	24 by 14
Rowtee...	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses...	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers?	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
Do. Officers	80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.

ADDRESS:—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and incouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

THE NILGIRI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, No. VI OF 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 18,00,000.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE AND DEBENTURE POWERS.)

In 18,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. Payment as follows:—
Rs. 10 on application,
„ 30 on allotment, and
„ 60 in instalments as required at the discretion of the Directors.

Interest guaranteed by the Government of India at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for two years (during construction) and 4 per cent. for five years after the line is open.

DIRECTORS.

Sir W. W. ARBUTHNOT, *Bart*........Madras.
The Hon'ble J. G. COLEMAN, Member, Legislative Council........Do.
The Hon'ble RAJAH G. N. GUJPUTEE RAO, Member, Legislative Council........Do.
R. C. WALKER, Esq........Do.
R. STANES, Esq., (*Managing Director*)........Coimbatore and Coonoor.
Major-General R. J. BAKER........Ootacamund.
A. S. COWDELL, Esq., *Solicitor*........Do.
With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

BANK OF MADRAS........Ootacamund.
ARBUTHNOT & Co........Madras.

SOLICITORS.

TASKER AND WILSON........Madras.
COWDELL WOOLLEY AND WINTERTON........Ootacamund.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.

M. NICHOLAS RIGGENBACH, C. E.,
Chairman of the Great Central Swiss Railway and of the Rigi Railway, Olten, Switzerland.

AGENTS IN MADRAS,
ARBUTHNOT & Co.

Full Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtain at Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co's. office, Madras.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882. Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

JUST OPENED,

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS,
NEW FRENCH FEATHERS,
NEW LYONS SILKS,
NEW BLACK AND WHITE DAMASSE,
NEW MERINOS, ALL SHADES.

THE QUALITY AND PRICE CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

SAMPLES UPON APPLICATION.

PRICES THE SAME AT BOTH ESTABLISHMENTS.

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, AND RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOMBAY.

STONE'S LG/A (LIGHT) BASS' PALE ALE.

THIS ALE has been Specially Brewed by Messrs. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand there appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.

It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighte being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect om the Ale so ong associated with Messrs. Bass & Co.'s and our own names.

STONE AND SON,
16, GEORGE-STREET, MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various heap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE.)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelv bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, [redacted]

Cash. Rs.
21 ... Old V[redacted]
23 ... Old V[redacted]

MESSRS. C. M[redacted]

BEG to draw attention to [redacted] consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,

of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... „ 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... „ 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point, and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs at from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Rampart-row, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKEY, ELEVEN YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKE[redacted]

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are [redacted] only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of [redacted] Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON [redacted] are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are ever [redacted] equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be ent[redacted] from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secreta[redacted] "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20[redacted]

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the [redacted] you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, [redacted] answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in [redacted] has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by [redacted] There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey bei[redacted] EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that i[redacted] approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, S[redacted]

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shipp[redacted] "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been [redacted] ly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India [redacted] name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to [redacted] EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been [redacted] with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded [redacted] Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALME[redacted] Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" [redacted] Merchants, London.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91.)

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Twenty Years' Public Test, and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, establish

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Reenergises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

D.R. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

being a Natural Vitalising Restorative, its Energising effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent. The Highest Medical Authority pronounce PHOSPHODYNE to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the system to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body and Mind, surpassing all the known THERAPEUTIC agents of the present age, for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down Constitutions; and Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Manhood.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr, Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera tself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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